The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876. NO. 307.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

THE NEW SULTAN—NO EXCITEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHANGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—The deposition of Murad occasions no excitement or disturbance. The deposed monarch has been assigned the Teheregan palace as a residence.

Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan, was yesterday received by Ministers and functionaries at Topeapu Palace, where he was proclaimed Abdul Hamid, the II.

WHAT RUSSIANS ARE DOING FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 1.—A correspondent writing from Belgrade says the Servian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania and Hungary in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better, and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. The extent of the advantages gained is only to be judged by the reflex influence upon the political situation. At Belgrade, a week ago to-day, Prince Milan invited the meditation of the Powers in the most formal manner for Servia and Montenegro jointly. This step was taken in opposition to General Tchernayeff's wishes, and in the face of protests and arguments. It has been daily becoming more and more apparent that the Prince's action is regretted, at least, by those in control of the Servian Government, and notwithstanding the Powers have notified Prince Milan of their acceptance of the task of bringing about peace negotiations, there is evidence that Servia will obstruct or evade them if possible, unless some new military disaster produces another revulsion of feeling. Tchernayeff's memorandum against peace was yesterday officially published by the Servian press bureau. It throws no additional light on the situation, and its most striking features are the official presentation of the argument that Servia has nothing to lose by war since the European Powers will never allow the Porte to deprive her of her present political administrative rights, and the expression of the belief that Russia will soon be forced to enter the contest, if it is prolonged.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—It is stated in official quarters that Prussia has united with the other Powers in the efforts for pacification, and that the Russian representative in Constantinople has declared that should an armistice be concluded, Montenegro would adhere thereto. No conditions of peace have yet been formulated. Russia, without assuming a prominent part in the steps taken to stop bloodshed, fully participated in the diplomatic action at Belgrade which induced Prince Milan to request the mediation of the Powers. Russia has constantly in view the necessity of obtaining guarantee for securing peaceful intercourse between the Christian and Mahommedan populations of Turkey. The Russian policy remains the same as at the Berlin conference, and there is no reason to suppose other views prevail at Vienna or Berlin.

HONORS TO THE NEW SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—The city was illuminated last night in honor of the new Sultan. The ships in the harbor are decorated with flags. The ceremony of girding Abdul Hamid with the sword of Osman is announced for the 9th.

SERVIA WILL NOT ACCEPT RIGOROUS CONDITIONS.

BELGRADE, September 1.—Minister Ristics to-day stated that Servia had not received any intimation from Turkey regarding the desire expressed by her to enter into negotiations for peace. It was in response to England that Prince Milan declared he was willing to enter upon such negotiations. Servia will not be able to accept rigorous conditions. A change of sovereigns might retard negotiations and alter the conditions of peace and the situation of the belligerents.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.—All the ministers will remain in office. A conference of representatives of the guaranteeing powers was held yesterday, and the question of mediation was discussed. All had received identical instructions from their Governments. By Saturday or Monday they will receive official steps to bring about an armistice.

THE NEW SERVIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The subscription to the new Servian loan was opened August 31st. The loan is eagerly taken by the public.

Great Britain.

THE HOP CROP SOMEWHAT SHORT.

LONDON, September 1.—The hop harvest is progressing everywhere. Estimates based upon trustworthy information gives the probable crop as follows: In England, two-thirds of the quantity given in 1875; Germany one-quarter, and Belgium one-half.

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

LONDON, September 1.—Wormald & Sons, manufacturers of terra cotta and fire bricks, at Rowden, have suspended. Liabilities $250,000; assets large.

Italy.

A HIGH-TONED FORGER CONVICTED.

BOLOGNA, September 1.—Guiseppe Mantigozza, sixth Marquis of Hischateahs, has been on trial before the Assize Court here, charged with forgery, fraud and falsification, forging the names of King Victor Emanuel, Prime Minister Cairoli, of Savoy, and the British Consul at Florence, to a number of bills of exchange, has been convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

Germany.

GRANT'S REPLY TO WILLIAM'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BERLIN, September 1.—The reply of President Grant to the Emperor's letter of congratulation on the occasion of the centenary of American independence, was presented to-day. The President speaks of the close friendship between the two countries, and hopes the relations will continue.

THE SIOUX WAR.

The Latest from Terry and Crook.

OMAHA, September 1.—The following official telegram was received from Fort Fetterman last night: "A courier just has left General Crook on the 20th ult. at the mouth of Powder river. General Terry's supply train was expected in that day, and both commands were to move out the next morning on a trail leading toward Little Powder river about ten days old. It is estimated that about ten thousand ponies, with Indians and camp fires, showed seven distinct bands. The wagon train reached old Fort Reno yesterday and camped, expecting the command back about the 5th inst.

CHEYENNE, September 1.—The special correspondence to the Cheyenne *Standard* from Deadwood, 23d ult., confirms the death at the hands of the Indians of Isaac Brown, Charley Holland, A. Smith and Leon Mason, the first named from Virginia City, Nevada, a member of Lee & Brown, owners of one of the best claims in the Deadwood district, which has been averaging $1,000 a day for some time. Holland hails from Sioux City, Iowa, and Smith was a preacher late of Kentucky. Leon Mason, of Denver, was killed whilst in pursuit of the party who killed Smith. On the night of the 23d, Jan Baum, of Cincinnati, was shot and killed by James Young in a saloon in Deadwood.

News from Custer to tlfe same paper gives the details of the killing of four men near that place on the 23d, whilst *en route* to their hay camp. No names are given. A party pursued the Indians, who numbered, by trail, twenty-two, followed them to the hay camp but the Indians had been there in advance, and had taken everything but a grindstone. The place where these men were ambushed was at the head of the long canyon running eastward. The Indians, hiding in the rocks, watched for their approach, although all were not killed at the first fire, as the bodies of two men were found in the rocks where they fled. The complete census of the Indians present at Red Cloud Agency to whom rations will be issued in future fall short of 5,000, and of grown males 1,600.

Recruits for the various regiments in the field are daily arriving at Fort Russell.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising barometer, northwest winds and clear weather.

There were seven deaths from yellow fever in Savannah, Ga., yesterday.

The Beaverwyck crew, winners of the international boat race, at Philadelphia, had an enthusiastic reception last night at Albany, N. Y. The crew and boat were carried in triumph through the street crowded with cheering people.

The international display of live stock opened to-day at the new grounds on Belmont avenue, by the exhibition of horses. On account of the incomplete condition of the grounds, and the small proportion of horses arrived, there were no formal ceremonies.

The President and Mrs. Grant are in Elizabeth, N. J., the guests of A. E. Corbin.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for August.

Decrease of Debt During the Month $3,119,369.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1.—Below is given a summary of the public debt statement for August:

Six per cent. bonds	$684,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	712,329,450
Total coin bonds	$1,397,329,100
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	3,021,210
Legal tenders	$369,401,333
Certificates of deposit	31,870,000
Fractional currency	31,295,311
Coin certificates	29,969,800
Total without interest	$462,636,447
Total debt	$2,176,947,758
Total interest	24,252,944
Total debt and interest	$2,201,240,702
Cash in Treasury—coin	$62,511,305
Currency	11,065,805
Special deposits held for redemption of certif.	
cates of deposit	31,880,000
Total in Treasury	$106,058,702
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,098,301,311
Decrease of debt during August	$3,119,369
Decrease since June 30, 1876	4,257,493
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	670,373
Interest paid by United States	32,980,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,624,552
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,155,666

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., September 1, 1876.

The campaign in the Seventeenth Congressional district was opened here this evening by one of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in this vicinity. It was the occasion also of the dedication of a large Republican wigwam, with a seating capacity of at least one thousand, and the room was entirely filled. After the parade of the Hayes marching club, accompanied by the brass band, Major William McKinley, of Canton, Ohio, the candidate for Congress in this district, addressed the meeting in a most forcible and eloquent manner. The outlook for a sweeping Republican victory in this district was never brighter than at present.

New York.

HORATIO SEYMOUR WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The *Herald* publishes an interview with ex-Governor Seymour this morning, in which the Governor says: "Yesterday morning I received a letter from Dr. Churchill, one of my physicians, forbidding me making any mental or physical effort, and declaring that the acceptance of this, or any other public position, would be detrimental, if it did not prevent my ultimate recovery. In view of these facts, it will be impossible for me to accept the nomination, and I so informed the gentlemen from Saratoga who waited upon me this morning, requesting my acceptance."

NEW YORK, September 1.—The *Evening Post* has the following special:

UTICA, September 1.—"Nothing can alter Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for Governor. He says this morning that he will listen to no more gentlemen who wish to urge the nomination upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and the excitement of the last two days.

[Signed] UTICA HERALD.

"SWEARING HE WOULD NE'ER CONSENT, CONSENTED."

NEW YORK, September 1.—General L. B. Faulkner this evening sent Governor Seymour the following telegram, as showing the good faith of Governor Tilden's friends in the matter of Governor Seymour's nomination:

"NEW YORK, September 1, 1876.—*Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, New York:* The State Convention, including myself, acted towards you in the utmost good faith. The form of telegram received by me from Mr. Spriggs was agreed upon in the committee of seven by slightly, as its language indicates, your acceptance. I remained in Saratoga to more speedily convey your decision to the Convention.

[Signed] L. B. FAULKNER."

The following is the form of the dispatch referred to above, received by General Faulkner from Mr. Spriggs, dated Utica: "Go on and complete the ticket."

MR. SEYMOUR UTTERLY REFUSES TO RUN.

UTICA, September 1, 11 P. M.—Senator Kernan spent the day with Governor Seymour, and it is believed that all further effect to induce Mr. Seymour to reconsider his refusal to accept the nomination will be abandoned.

THE COY MAIDEN WILL CONSENT.

UTICA, September 1.—The conferences between Governor Seymour and his friends in regard to his nomination have not yet closed. His friends are hopeful that he will conclude to submit to the choice of the convention and the people. Governor Tilden and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer were not here. Senator Kernan admits that his efforts to persuade Seymour fail utterly.

AN ORGAN, DISGUSTED, HAULS DOWN THE TICKET.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 1.—The *Morning News* has taken the Democratic State ticket from the head of its column, saying a villainous fraud has been practiced. It calls for the assembling of the convention and the nomination of a ticket in a fair, open-handed manner.

Indiana.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—The Independents of the Fourth Indiana district nominated William L. Bright for Congress.

Kansas.

A NOMINATION AND A CONTINGENCY.

ATCHISON, Ks., September 1.—W. W. Guthrie, who was nominated for Congress from the First district by one wing of the Republican convention yesterday, returned home to-day and was the recipient of a public reception. In the course of his speech he said the action in regard to the nomination tendered him depended upon the events of the future. It is understood if the Democratic convention, which assembles in this city on Wednesday next, makes no nomination, Mr. Guthrie will immediately enter upon the canvass. If it puts a Democratic candidate in the field, he will at once withdraw.

State.

MEDIA, August 31.—The Democratic convention men to-day and nominated the following ticket: Congress—J. L. Forwood; Senate—John B. Hinkson; Assembly—William Worrell and Charles R. Williamson.

The Democratic standing committee of Lehigh county has announced that hereafter delegates to county conventions must pay their own expenses. Whether the appetites of the delegates were too heavy, or the purse of the committee too light, is not stated.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 30.—The Republican County Convention met to-day and made the following nominations: For Congress, Hon. Henry Johnson; Senator, Lindsey Mahaffey; Assembly, John J. Sanderson, F. H. Keeney; Clerk of the Courts, Clapp; Jury Commissioner, W. S. Warner.

The Republicans of Clearfield have organized a Hayes and Wheeler club, in which nearly twice as many members were enrolled at the first meeting as the Democracy secured at the organization of their club a few evenings previous. This is considered a fair start by the staunch Republicans of that old Democratic town.

The following appointments of chairmen of Democratic county committees have recently been made: Adams county, Thomas G. Neely, of Gettysburg; Clearfield, Israel Test, of Clearfield; Warren, S. D. Davis, of Warren; Wayne, W. H. Dimmick, of Honesdale; York, John M. Deitch, of York; Cumberland, Theodore Cornman, of Carlisle.

The Beaver county Prohibitionist nominations are as follows: For Assembly, Thornton A. Shinn and G. W. Minnis, Economy township; Jury Commissioner, John Potts, Raccoon township; Prothonotary, Frank E. Gates, New Galilee; Trustees of Academy, Rev. J. W. Evans and John Siffley; Poor House Director, Joseph Alexander, New Brighton. The executive committee was authorized to make a nomination for State Senator, and a committee of three appointed to confer with similar committees from Lawrence and Washington counties, with regard to a nomination for Congress.

The State Executive Committee of the Independent party met at College Block, Harrisburg, on Tuesday. The meeting was called to order by E. M. Davis, of this city, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at eight and a-half o'clock A. M. Thomas McDowell and M. S. Bower, of Harrisburg, were elected Secretaries. The meeting was well attended, and the State Executive Committee and electoral ticket were partially completed. The Chair was authorized to fill all vacancies in both committee and electoral ticket, and then publish both when completed. E. M. Davis declined to serve as Chairman of Committee, and Samuel L. Youngman, of Williamsport, was elected.

General.

Hayes grows: Tilden dwindles—and Tilden hadn't much to spare in the beginning.

Tilden sets up for a reformer, and Voorhees says: "We *all* put down the rebellion."

The Alton (Ill.) *Banner*, a German Democratic paper, says Tilden is a "humbug reformer."

The Hon. William M. Evarts is to speak at Rutland, Vt., on Thursday evening, for the Republicans.

The Buffalo *Express* says if the rest of the State will do as well as Erie county this fall, Morgan and Rogers will have 50,000 majority.

"The party of historic glory," is what Governor Cox last night styled the Republican party. Original, expressive, truthful. —*Toledo Blade.*

S. J. T.—Your contribution to the conscience fund, on income tax account, has not yet been received at the United States Treasury. Hurry it along. People are beginning to talk.—*Washington Star.*

General A. J. Baker, who was elected on the Gratz Brown ticket Attorney General of Missouri, and who has since been acting with the Democrats, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Like nearly all the Liberals, he has returned to the party of justice and right.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette*, in its latest issue, says: "We hear it intimated that a long-time prominent Democrat of this Congressional district will soon come out in a ringing letter for Hayes and Wheeler. It will make a sensation, and indicate the feeling of many other Democrats."

Sam Cox recently said: "If Tilden is not elected President, then, in the language of Jack Falstaff, 'am I a soused gurnet.'" He might have selected a much more appropriate quotation from the fat knight, and said: "If Tilden is not elected President, 'then there is no purchase in money.'"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

One of the leading, trusted clerks of the present Confederate House of Representatives is a man named Flannigan, from Ohio. During the war Flannigan was tried by a court-martial for discouraging enlistments and encouraging desertion, and was convicted and sent to Fort Lafayette. 'Rah for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

It was in 1863 that Governor Hendricks said: "The crowning act of injustice has been completed. They have passed a bill in the House of Representatives to arm an army of negroes." Hendricks then thought that it was a great outrage to make proud Southrons waste their ammunition shooting negroes. But he has evolved since then; now he thinks, with his supporters in South Carolina, Mississippi and elsewhere, that they are worth shooting.

The Democrats of Columbus, in this State, prepared a banner with a bloody shirt upon it, pierced by two bullet holes, and would have carried it in their recent procession but for a stern warning from some old soldiers that it would not be permitted. The banner was accordingly sent over to Brown county, where it was displayed amid great enthusiasm from the cesspermools of that region.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

That dreary old bundle of conceit and incapacity, Clymer, has secured a renomination for Congress from his constituents, the Democrats of Berks county, Pennsylvania. In the new Congress care will doubtless be taken to render his idiosyncrasies harmless by keeping him out of any position where it will be possible for him to make a nuisance of himself—a performance in which he was wonderfully successful at the late session.—*Chicago Times.*

Everybody understands now why Tilden could so complacently advise people to live within their income. He had discovered a way of doing it himself. By refusing to pay his income tax he saved a certain amount which enabled him to give way to his appetites, and yet he considered that he was not spending more than he strictly and legitimately. Neither was he. The Government was paying him to enjoy himself. A close calculator is Tilden.

A sudden and general demand has sprung up for cotton prints, the result of which is that the extensive print mills of Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut will resume operations at once. This is a return of activity in one branch or business which must inevitably be followed by similar results in other departments of trade. The Democrats who boast that the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency will alone bring back business prosperity will please take notice that the change has already commenced, and that it is under a Republican administration. Nothing can prevent the steady continuation of this revival, and the thorough restoration of business prosperity, unless it is the election Samuel J. Tilden. This would spread uncertainty among the great commercial interests of the country, and necessarily indefinitely postpone the restoration of business prosperity.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CASUALTIES.

Death of an Old Citizen of Dayton.

DAYTON, O., September 1.—H. M. Brown, an old and well-known citizen of Dayton, suddenly disappeared about five weeks ago. It was thought he had been murdered or had wandered away, being feeble in mind, and died from exposure. The body was discovered this morning in a cornfield on the outskirts of the city, but a few hundred yards from his son's residence. It was entirely decayed, and horribly mutilated by dogs, the skull having been carried away. Mr. Brown was a near relative of old John Brown, of Ossawattomie.

A Train Goes Through a Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—Five freight cars and the caboose of a train on the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad broke through a bridge near Waterloo, Ills., last night, and fell some thirty-five feet, completely wrecking them and their contents. Three men, George Brown, conductor, a brakeman, and one passenger, unknown, went down with the cars. Brown and the brakeman are probably mortally hurt, and the former seriously injured.

A Fire Bug Hanged.

RICHMOND, September 1.—Hillary Page, colored, known as the fire fiend, was hanged to-day in Chesterfield county.

The Steamer Dunnie Baker Burned Up.

Eight Persons Killed or Wounded.

MONROE, LA., September 1.—The Timmie Baker, lying at the Trenton wharfboat, exploded her boiler to-day. Eight persons were killed and wounded. Two colored deck hands were killed. The barkeeper, Joe Sintas, is expected to die. Captain E. S. Austin, the pilot, received two serious flesh wounds, but probably not fatal. The boat was worth $8,000 and is a total loss. The cabin and hull were blown to pieces, and the wreck sunk.

No discovery as to the identity of the murderer of Dinkgrove, who was murdered day before yesterday.

The Railroad Officials Exonerated.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—A wagon containing six persons was struck by the northern bound passenger train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad to-day, a short distance north of here, and Ben. Dorsey was killed, William Brainard injured to such an extent that he has since died, and James Hay and George Cook severely but not fatally hurt. The other two injured were brought here, and an inquest is now being held. So far the evidence exonerates the railroad officials from all blame.

Collision in Massachusetts.

FITCHBURG, MASS., September 1.—A collision on the Fitchburg Railroad to-day resulted in the killing of daughter of Captain Rufus Crowell, of Chelsea, Mass., and severe wounding of the Captain and Mrs. Baker, of South Yarmouth.

Four Cars Down an Embankment.

WILKESBARRE, September 1.—By the breaking of an axle of the engine of a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day, four cars were thrown from the track and down an embankment, bruising and cutting eleven passengers, one seriously.

WASHNGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1876.

OUT IN THE COLD.

The dismissals to-day from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency were thirty-one; Bureau of Internal Revenue, fifty-three; Postoffice, thirty-three.

BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION.

The bonds called by the Treasury to-day are as follows: Coupon bonds $500 No. 501 to No. 3,350, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 2,801 to No. 14,550, both inclusive; $7,000,000; registered bonds, $169 No. 1 to 200, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to $500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 500, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 942 to No. 1,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to 1,150, both inclusive; $5,000,000; total $10,000,000.

Wind Blowing Grasshoppers Away.

OMAHA, September 1.—A heavy northwest wind since yesterday has carried off nearly all the grasshoppers. It is impossible, as yet, to state what the damage done by them will amount to, but it is thought it will not amount to as much as predicted.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Weeden-Walker Murder—Rumor that Weeden Died of His Injuries—The Regatta—Chess Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The prize fight at Pennington yesterday is a prominent and exciting topic to-day, because of its brutality and its tragical ending, as well as because the parties participating nearly all belong here. The pugilists, James Weeden and Philip Walker, *alias* "Keester Bob," resided in this city; Walker, who is barely twenty years of age, being help in a foundry. They had fought once before, Weeden winning the battle. Both had been in training five weeks for yesterday's battle. Weeden was at the house of John Clark, and Walker is under the direction of Sam Colyer. Weeden is a native of England, and Walker was of German extraction. The fight took place near Pennsville, nearly opposite New Castle, Del., and was witnessed by about 1,000 roughs, who openly defied the Sheriff and his officers, and after the fight eluded them, coming up the river on small boats, and loading at various points. Seventy-six rounds were fought, but in the last one Walker was unable to strike a blow, and at its end he lay wholly insensible on the grass, and Colyer threw up the sponge. Walker did not revive, and died before he could be brought home. His body was found lying on the salt works wharf last night, the men who had brought it there having escaped. A *post mortem* examination, held to-day, indicates that his death was caused by concussion of the brain. Officers have been hunting for the participants in the fight all last night and to-day, but so far only John Clark, one of the chief promoters of the affair, has been arrested. A report comes this afternoon that Weeden, Walker's murderer, is also dead of his injuries, having died at one of the city hospitals, but the intelligence is not confirmed.

The chess tournament is closed. Mason wins the first prize, Judd second, Bird third, Edson and Davidson divide fourth and fifth prizes, and Roberts wins the sixth.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Weeden, one of the principals in the fatal prize fight at Pennsville, N. J., was arrested with his second, Watkins, in this city to-night.

LOUISIANA.

The Trouble Near Monroe—Suspicious Attitude of the Whites.

MONROE, LA., September 1.—Fresh excitement sprang up last night, in consequence of reports that the negroes were arming in the northern portion of the parish and coming to burn the town. About seventy-five negroes, mounted and on foot, were found at Captain Hillop's place. A parley ensued, and the negroes refused to disarm, and said they would come back with 500 men. Captain Theodore Balls, with fifteen men, blocked the road with rails. The news spread, and the whites, armed, from this and Morehouse parish, came to the scene. The excitement was intense, but nothing occurred, and not a gun was fired. The whites, including the best men of the county, acted with the greatest forbearance. One freedman of the armed negroes said they were told to arm by the Sheriff of the parish, who is colored, and come to Monroe and burn the town. In the southern portion of the parish, where the houses were fired into and the trouble began, the leading citizens report that the negroes, during demonstrations, they say, were made last night, but nothing serious. The situation is decidedly anxious, but the leading citizens are proceeding with prudence and moderation. Not a loud word has been heard in town.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

CLOSING DAY OF THE RACES AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, September 1.—What has proved quite a successful summer meeting at Charter Oak Park closed to-day, with two trials and a hurdle race. Following is the summary of each contest:

2:26 CLASS.

Hannah D	1	1	2	6
Ella Madden	2	2	1	4
Mazomanie	7	5	1	3
Ratemia	3	4	3	2
Nellie Walton	5	7	8	5
Abe Eddington	4	6	6	4
Rose Wood	6	3	5	7
Time—2:22½, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:24½.				dis.

2:20 CLASS.

Rarus	1	1	1
Carrie	2	2	2
Adelaide	3	3	3
Time—2:21½, 2:23½.			

HURDLE RACE.

Derby first, Milton second, Lorena third, Bill Monday fourth. Time, 4:00½.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The international boat races for amateurs closed to-day. The first double scull trial heat was between the Oneidas (Walker and Rogers), Vesper (Mingus and McMillan), Atalanta (Rogers and Ackerman), and Northwestern (Corning and Montgomery). The Atalanta won in 10:29¾; Vesper 10:32; Northwestern 10:52.

The Second double sculls trial heat was between Young and Wheeler, of the Union Springs (Courtney and Yates), and Vesper (Henderson and Carson). The London Rowing Club had withdrawn. The Union Springs won, 10:17.

The final heat for pair oars followed. The Northwesterns (Killoran and Smith) occupied the western or favorite position, and the Atalanta (Eustis and Bowen) the eastern. The Atalantas got away first, and steered an excellent course. In passing the half mile post the Atalantas were pulling thirty-two strokes and their opponents thirty-four. The Atalantas increased their stroke to thirty-six, and when in sight of Peter's Island led by nearly two lengths. The Northwesterns now went to work in good earnest, and passing their opponents, crossed the line in 10:32; Atlantas, 10:16.

Yale, Columbia and Cambridge now began their race, but the interest in it ceased when, at the mile-post, Cloce, the captain of the Cambridge crew, fainted. Yale won; time, 9:10¾; Columbia, 9:21.

The final heat for the double sculls was rowed between the Atalantas (Rogers and Ackerman), and Union Springs (Courtney and Yates). Union Springs won; time, 9:52½; Atalantas, 9:54.

On Monday the professional, four-oar, single and whale boat races take place.

Captain Gulston, of the London Rowing Club, writes to the Regatta Committee, declining further competition, considering that his crew has not received proper treatment, and the committee reply that they have nothing to regret in their treatment of the London crew, and have the fullest confidence in the impartiality of the umpire.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Bridegroom Murdered by a Rival.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—At Bulkley, Illinois, Wednesday night, while a wedding was being celebrated between George Sleeper and a lady named Hamilton, Sleeper was called to the door by Kurt Fleming and shot dead. Fleming had been a rival for the lady's hand.

Wife Murder in Cincinnati—Jealousy the Cause.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—On Broadway about seven o'clock this morning, Frank Murray, a chairmaker, while partially intoxicated, stabbed his wife in the breast very near the heart, and again in the groin. The woman will probably die. The cause of stabbing is jealousy, and general domestic infelicity.

A Pennsylvania Coroner in Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, August 31.—The Coroner of Luzerne county, Dr. P. J. Pendergrast, was arrested to-day on a charge of committing the crime of abortion in his medical practice. He appeared before Alderman Parsons and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance at court. He is said to be connected with the Josie Gallagher case, which comes up to-morrow morning for a further hearing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MORRIS, September 1.—The Sherwood school furniture factory was burned, loss from twenty-five thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars; insurance $15,000.

SCRANTON, September 1.—The coal-breaker at Plymouth, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was burned today by incendiaries. Loss not stated. Insurance $20,000. A large number of men are thus thrown out of employment.

Interesting Letter from Poland, O.

We want to get a piano for our seminary, and I wish to inquire of you what piano you will recommend for school use, whether a Steinway or some other make. What do you think of the United States piano? I have already bought two Steinway pianos of you, years ago, both of your own selection, and they have give such perfect satisfaction that I have more confidence in your opinion that any other dealer in Pittsburgh. Please write us at once what make of Pianos you recommend for our purpose, and what is the lowest you will sell us one for, etc. Yours truly.

B. F. LEE,

Poland Union Seminary, Poland, O.

To Henry Kleber, Esq., of H. Kleber & Bro.

July 5, 1876.

The above flattering letter is but one of many similar ones received by the great Music House of H. Kleber & Bro., and it goes far to prove the superiority over all others of the Steinway manufacture and of the high estimation for honorable dealing in which our respected townsmen are held both in this city as well as hundreds of miles beyond its limits.

CALDWELL, O.

The Gunpowder Plot—Some Democrats Denounce It—A Card of Explanation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., August 31, 1876.

Since the appearance of the brief dispatch in your columns about the hellish plot to blow up our magazine here, and so defeat the soldiers' reunion of next week, several good old Democrats have called upon me and begged me to send you the following card of explanation, which I do in justice to very many of the best of my Democratic neighbors. They protest emphatically that they have no connection or sympathy with the fiends who plotted and so nearly executed this horrifying conspiracy. Of course every Republican and every soldier denounces it. That can be news to nobody. That is natural and easy for them. But our best Democratic citizens tell me they fear the impression will go abroad that they all favored this infernal scheme. That would do them grave injustice. I beg you, for their sake, to say so in your columns in the most emphatic manner. We charge the party with this stupendous crime, but except individuals.

While the conspiracy was a Democratic conspiracy, and none but Democrats are even so much as suspected by any one here; yet, be it said frankly and candidly, to the honor *of many of the better class of our Ohio Democracy*, they condemn it in terms that know absolutely no bounds of severity. Some of them even will not support the party that winks at it or tries to ridicule it or excuse it.

It is fun for some Democrats. Some laugh at it. Yet when I show them the very *bona fide* letters of the conspirators intercepted by a vigilant police, the head of which is Marshal Halford, a Democrat; when I hand them the solemn order of the Town Council of Monday last, ordering the immediate removal of the stores to the distant forest, and point them to the armed guards pacing day and night around these stores to prevent the threatened catastrophe, they laugh on the other side of their faces and turn pale. Yet some Democratic papers may excuse it or cover it up.

Cold and bloody must that editorial and partisan heart be that can excuse or make light of a danger so portentious and a plot so infamous. If it had not miscarried, the horror of this plot would have exceeded that of Hamburg fourfold and been many times greater than that of the dynamite explosion itself. There is nothing here for ridicule or fun; nothing here but what should palsy the heart with horror and make the blood run cold in the veins, and murder the cheek with the pallor of a ghostly and trembling fear and rage.

We wait to see what excuse, if any, the Democratic press will offer.

For the sake of peace and kind feeling, we hope and pray they will not try to excuse or palliate or cover this colossal crime, the blackest plot that has darkened the century, and which was concocted by Democratic fiends, last and only, and found its first promptings in the gloom of Hell! Who dare come forward to excuse it? Let him appear in our camp next Tuesday and let the Boys in Blue assemble here? That man will not appear. He would rather hide himself and call on the rocks and hills to cover his head.

Ah! ha! has it come to this that the soldiers of the Union cannot peacefully assemble to sing over their old songs and recall the memories of yore, without being threatened with the assassination of themselves and families?

If that old spirit of the devil, the spirit of rebellion, can manifest a darker example of its hatred and malice, let it bring it fourth. It is the spirit of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby. It is the spirit of Fort Pillow and Hamburg—the old, old spirit of hatred of the Boys in Blue with which the Democratic party has characterized all its actions toward the defenders of the Union during the war and will till the last of us sleep in death!

The Boys in Blue are familiar with Democratic malice. This reunion excluded politics. We waived no bloody shirt, but invited all men who love the Union. But they would not let us go on that way. They came in, waving not a bloody shirt, but the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin. We did not begin this thing. We are not responsible for the damage it does the Democracy wherever this horrible story is told. Let them bear the consequences of their infamous acts. Let every good Democrat denounce it, as all decent Democrats do around the scene of the plot. Thank God, there are some Democrats here who do not thirst for our blood. This is the return the Democracy make us for our generosities. This is their answer to our kind invitation. This is the way our offer of peace and good will is met. Thus they answer our call for non-political and sacred reunion! We had expected other kind of answers than a cry for our blood! It is sad, but it is so.

Let me close this already too lengthy communication with a fact as to some of my Democratic neighbors. All the best of them denounce this plot. The rest laugh at it and wink at it. One noble old Democrat, William Miller, Esq., on whose farm our reunion was held last year, through his great kindness, the night stepped out boldly and denounced this conspiracy, and begged me to put him on record as hearing and soul against all conspiracies of the kind and as the friend of the soldiers.

This I do cheerfully, and know he is sincere in it too, and hope, for his sake, and all the better class of Democrats here, you will publish this as well. Please do so also, if it is left as it is, we do these good men a grievous wrong which neither of us desires to do.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

S. C. Ball, cashier of the Hatboro National Bank, disappeared on Friday. Experts have been examining the books, but the amount of the defalcation is unknown. Ball leaves a wife and two children. His wife has received a letter from him, saying that he had been unfortunate in stock speculations. The bank is doing business as usual, and Ball's securities say that the affair will not affect the bank. Ball was a church member and had a good character. He was a fast liver, and about thirty years old.

THE VETERANS.

Business Meeting in the Club Room.

The Alleghany Veteran Club held a meeting last evening at the Young Men's Republican Club rooms, for the purpose of furthering their organization. President Tyson, upon taking the chair, briefly referred to the objects for which the first meeting of the veterans had been called, and spoke of the encouraging results which had followed the formation of this club, the rolls of which have been signed thus far by over eighty good workers, who are actuated by the same motives that prompted them in times past to rally for the defense of this country. The business of the meeting was then taken up and the Committee on Hall reported progress.

Comrade Tyson, on behalf of the joint Committee on Transportation to Indianapolis, stated that nothing definite has as yet been accomplished.

It was then moved by Comrade J. W. Kepps that a committee of five on finance be appointed.

Comrade J. H. Stevenson moved that in the absence of any r

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

TEN days gone and no explanation yet from TILDEN. "Cheek it out."

NO WORD from TILDEN, yet, by way of explanation. He evidently intends to "cheek it through."

THE first fruit of the disruption of the coal monopoly is a reduction of freight charges for coal on the Reading road to $1 00 and $1 25 a ton.

THE Vermont election takes place on Tuesday, September 5; that of Maine on Monday, 11th. As the old almanacs used to say, "About this time expect thunder and lightning."

SENATOR PRICE, of West Virginia, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator CAPERTON, was an original secessionist, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia during the war.

THE Philadelphia street railways in the year 1875 carried 85,357,331 passengers and earned $5,631,316, of which $1,962, 936 was profit. The cost of the roads being $8,318,471, the profits earned are equal to nearly one-fourth of the cost.

BUT four days remain in which to see that your name is on the registry for your election district. The last day for attending to it is Wednesday, September 6. The man who neglects this matter now will bitterly regret it before election is over.

ACCORDING to the Brooklyn *Argus*, painful rumors are afloat that the health of Governor TILDEN is giving way under the severe strain and torture of the campaign. There is probably in his bosom some "perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart."

J. L. DEASE, ESQ., of Philadelphia, goes to Ohio to help the Republicans on the stump. He is an Irishman, and a very efficient speaker. We have no doubt he will succeed in stirring up enthusiasm among his sensible countrymen in behalf of HAYES and WHEELER.

"Five Hayes and Wheeler votes are lost in Pennsylvania. That number of Molly Maguires have just been sentenced to be hanged."—*Lexington Gazette.*

The editor of the Lexington *Gazette* may believe this nonsense; but he will change his tune when he finds out that every one of these five Mollies is a Democrat.

THE renewed activity in the grain movement from Western centers, coming at a time when freights on our inland water courses are terribly depressed, is a great boon to the Erie canal boatmen and owners of lake tonnage. These feel encouraged and happy over the improved situation which is giving them more remunerative employment.

THE National Archæological Association will hold a convention on Monday next at the Ohio Centennial State Building, the call for the meeting having originated with the Archæological Society of that State. A number of scientists and others interested in pre-historic relics and the works of the mound builders, of which there are many specimens in Ohio, will participate.

THE election in Arkansas for Governor and other officers takes place next Monday. The result will possess no special political significance, the State being now firmly held by the Democracy; in connection with which fact it may be noted that the Arkansas papers are earnestly discussing the question of repudiating the State debt made for railroads and levees under the law of 1868.

THE question whether SEYMOUR has or has not declined the nomination for Governor of New York, seems to be somewhat mixed, as yet, although the balance of probability is that he has refused to be made a catspaw by TILDEN. We shall be sorry for this, should it prove true. He is eminently a proper man for the leadership of the Democracy, because of his hostility to every particle of that policy of the Republican party which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion and the reconstruction of the Southern States. The loyal people of New York would have beaten him completely out of sight. With his declination, however, the Democratic party of the Empire State is all at sea.

THE *Boston Advertiser* is of opinion that the present upward movement in *prints* and print-*cloths* is an evidence, or rather an illustration of the fact that there is now scarcely any surplus stock of any class of goods in first hands; that "minimum stock" only are held by the trade anywhere, they having gone to consumers; and that the country has become more bare of goods of that class than ever before, excepting the war period. If this is true, it follows that, should any sudden, unusual demand spring up for any class of goods, of which producers have no surplus stock, it cannot be supplied, and that prices will be advanced by competitive demand until again a surplus shall be in hand.

NEXT in importance to the general resumption of work by the manufacturies, is a revival of railway enterprise. It is of course, useless to effect anything like a revival of the railroad fever that existed a few years ago, but a healthy renewal of railway activity is not beyond expectation. The Philidelphia *North American* says:

"There seems to be in many sections of the country a movement in railway building, which, though scattering in character, indicates, we think, a gradual resumption of activity. Business of this kind, it is true has suffered less than any more or less every year since the great crash of September, 1873. But it has been mostly the finishing of pre-existing contracts or unavoidable and indispensable work. This season appears to be a period of new enterprise marked by some bold efforts on the part of railway companies and iron establishments. We need not go into details on the subject, the laying of the third rail on the Erie line from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Jersey City being the largest undertaking, next to which we may rank the construction of an additional section of the Texas Pacific.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the union effected by the Tammany and anti-Tammany Democrats, says:

"It means a parcelling out of the local offices between the two organizations and their immediate followers, always provided the rank and file of the party will step up and consent to be thus bought and sold by the huckstering politicians of the Kelly and Morrissey grade. On that point there is no room for question. Already there is serious talk about a citizens' and taxpayers' movement, without reference to national politics, in order to secure the municipal administration in capable and honest hands, but what is to come of it remains to be seen. The names of some prominent and wealthy merchants and bankers are mentioned in connection with it, together with some who have been active heretofore as members of the Political Reform Society. The Republican leaders profess to attach but little importance to the fusion, on the assumption that, as the leaders of the two factions will continue to hate each other as heartily as heretofore, their nominal union will be productive of no real additional strength at the polls.

THE striking feature of Southern politics at the present juncture is, that in all of those States the Democrats seek office purely upon their "war records." The "record" of GORDON made him Senator from Georgia, just as it did WITHERSPOON in Virginia, RANSOM in North Carolina, LAMAR in Mississippi and COCKRELL in Missouri. These "war records" seem to prove a good thing for those who happen to have them, for the universal preference in the South now runs in the direction of rebel soldiers. The "record" of COLQUITT, of Georgia, will make him Governor and then Senator, just as the "record" of VANCE has made him the rebel standard bearer in North Carolina, that of NICHOLS in Louisiana, of WADE HAMPTON in South Carolina, and as that of KEMPER in Virginia will make him Senator. The old politicians find that these "splendid war records" are too much for them, and with all their strategy and tactics they know it to be at a useless task to attempt to be the "generals," "colonels" and "majors" of the rebel army. We shall have rebel soldiers in Congress for years to come from those districts where the rebel Democracy remains in the ascendancy, for they have "earned" such honors and will get them wherever the rebel soldiers sentiment can help its favorite.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* is doing the country such noble service in exposing TILDEN'S ineffable corruption and hypocrisy, that it cannot afford, even in small things, to be unjust. It characterizes the President's late dismissal of the special agents of the Treasury Department as a vigorous "canvass in behalf of TILDEN." Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Executive, he certainly cannot be held responsible for the dismissals in question, the reduction having been effected by the express action of the "economical" Democratic House of Representatives. It is true that the records of many of these dismissed officers show that they have saved the Government by their zeal and fidelity many thousands of dollars, and that in some instances a single officer has recovered more than the cost of maintaining the whole force for a year. The organization as it stood before the reduction had been fixed upon was found at its existing standard after close examination to be no more than was absolutely required by the necessities of the customs service, and that it could not be worked with less numbers. The reduction of the force will no doubt greatly cripple the revenue service and will leave large and important interests exposed, which is very likely to result in the loss to the Government of many times more than the amount supposed to be saved, but the responsibility rests, not upon the President, but on the Democratic party. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

HENDRICKS unquestionably owed his election as Governor of Indiana, two years ago, to the importation of fraudulent voters from the neighboring State of Kentucky, and he appears to rely upon a repetition of the nefarious business to carry the State for the Democracy next month. General KILPATRICK addressed an immense audience in Indianapolis on Wednesday night, and in the course of his remarks he read the following letter, addressed to Governor HENDRICKS by A. H. BROWN, Clerk of Monroe county, in which the city of Indianapolis is embraced:

[Confidential.]

SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

DEAR GOVERNOR—It is my intention to go to Louisville, on Monday, on some business, and while there look after some political matters, of which it is not necessary you should know the details. If I had a letter from you to Mr. Watterson, simply saying that I am a Democratic citizen, to whom he can talk confidentially, it would satisfy him that I am not an impostor. If you can do this, please send the letter, *sealed*, to me at my office. Rest assured I will not misuse the letter, or compromise any one. Yours truly,

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

The reading of this letter created an intense sensation, which was heightened by the distribution throughout the audience of *fac simile* photographic copies of it. BROWN'S mission to Louisville, the details of which HENDRICKS was not to know, was simply to organize colonies of voters in Kentucky, who could cross the Ohio river in October, and deposit their fraudulent votes. They did it successfully in 1868 and they intend trying the same thing in 1876. BROWN and WATTERSON, the reform Congressman, were the men intrusted with this dirty business, and BROWN agreed with HENDRICKS that he would play his game so well that the latter should not be compromised in the slightest degree. The Indianapolis *Journal* says BROWN is one of the most cunning political managers in the State, an ardent friend of HENDRICKS and deep in the councils of the TILDEN party. The letter, which is in BROWN'S own handwriting, is in the possession of the editor of the *Journal*, who states that its genuineness will not be denied. It bears the marks of crookedness on its face. No doubt he got the letter from Governor HENDRICKS which he could fix, placing him at once on confidential relations with WATTERSON. No honest, unprejudiced man can read the letter without concluding that it smacks of fraud from beginning to end. There is also evidence to prove that HENDRICKS knew and approved the object of BROWN'S mission to Kentucky. The Republicans of Indiana are now forewarned. Let them see to it that they are forearmed. Meanwhile, explanations from HENDRICKS, BROWN and WATTERSON are in order.

IT HAS already been proved that the civil service paragraph in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, intended to prevent political assessments, was emasculated by the House Democrats of the Conference Committee. Even the Chicago *Times* admitted that the evasion which was substituted in its place was "a contemptible abandonment of all the professions of the majority of the House on this subject." Notwithstanding this, however, the Democratic press still states nothing of its furious cry over the alleged assessment of Republican office holders for party purposes. But it turns out that the practice of political assessments is a Democratic invention. The Washington *Chronicle*, which has been looking into the matter, finds that in 1839, in the early history of the party, before the celebrated "HARLAN committee," the Democratic minority boldly justified the patent. Unknown *before* in the history of party, it scandalized the conservatives of the period, and provoked an investigation which is about to be made. But the Democratic "reformers" of that time were fully equal to the occasion. Congressmen OWENS, FOSTER and WAGONER constituted the minority of the committee. They maintained that political assessments were a private matter, and they regarded it as "a subject of grave consideration" "whether a committee of the House" was "authorized to go into the investigation of the private affairs of officers of the general Government in relation to their actings and doings as citizens of the State." They urged:

"It assumes an attitude that places it beyond the reach of mere party movements. It strikes at cardinal principles dear to the American people. It is an assumption of a power not warranted by the Federal Constitution under which the General Government lives, breathes, and has its being. The doctrine of State rights is a mere mockery on the statute-book if this principle is warranted and acted upon. Admit it, and the acceptance of office under the General Government *ipso facto* denationalizes the individual as a citizen."

The right of inquiry involves the right to pass laws. If Congress can say the officer shall not have the right to use his money for one purpose, that by political conviction, they may say he shall not use it for another. They may say he shall not attend the polls, and putting the capstone to this political pillar, that they may be shall not vote at any election. Sanction this principle and you have a consolidated government in all its forms."

In the language of the *Post*, "a fair idea of the kind of civil service reform that would be given the country" under TILDEN and HENDRICKS may be formed from the argument quoted above, that the assumption of a power by Congress to prohibit portion of a power by Congress to prohibit political assessments is a violation of the Constitution, an infringement of the doctrine of State rights, denationalizing the individual as a citizen, and establishing a consolidated government in all its forms.

THE Washington correspondent of the Ithaca (New York) *Post* has unearthed the following suggestive figures from the mass of official returns which have been recently printed. We give them with his own comments:

It occurred to me that inasmuch as Mr. Tilden had instituted a comparison with previous years, in his effort to make it appear that the expenditures of the Government had been grossly excessive under Republican management, that an investigation of the "Civil and Miscellaneous Expenditures" from the foundation of the Government to the present time would throw light upon the question whether those expenditures have been unduly increased within the time embraced in his comparison. I have therefore taken these expenditures at intervals of twenty years, and here are the figures:

Year.	Civil and Miscellaneous Expenditures.
1796	$ 762,474 82
1816	5,450,741 17
1836	5,393,228 72
1856	32,124,214 07
1876	29,055,373 78

Bearing in mind the fact that in the sum for the last mentioned year enormous amounts are included which are directly chargeable to the war, which should be eliminated to make the comparison a fair one, it will be seen that while the expenditures of the present year are but a little more than twice as great as those of 1836, those of the latter year are *more than six times as great* as the amount expended in 1836! There is no need to pursue the comparison further. The figures tell the whole story accurately and eloquently."

What Democratic economist of the TILDEN school will undertake to crack this meaty nut?

The fastest voyage yet made between Liverpool and Melbourne, round the Cape of Good Hope, has just been completed by the steamship Whampoe, of the Colonial line of Australian packets. The time, including stoppages, was forty-two days. If the speed, or an approximate to it, can be continued, it seems likely, the direct route will be a powerful rival to that across this continent, or by the Isthmus of Panama.

Few persons not familiar with geography will believe that the Pacific ocean boundary of the United States has a greater extent of coast line than the Atlantic shore. The aggregate of our shore line on the Pacific is 12,734 miles, whilst on the Atlantic it is 11,860 miles, and on the Gulf of Mexico 6,843 miles.

The new four and a half per cent. bonds are being rapidly prepared in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and on Tuesday next the first instalment, amounting to $10,000,000, will be turned over to the Register for issue.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Prospects for the Coming Season—What the Fall Fabrics are Like and How They are to Be Made—Bows and Buttons—Death to the Combination.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, August 22, 1876.

Fashion is at Newport and Saratoga, up on the lakes, up in the mountains, at Niagara, anywhere and everywhere but at home. Only the slaves of the lamp traverse the streets of the large cities, or country people out for a holiday, or on their way to the Centennial. What are the prospects for the coming season? is the question that business men ask of each other, and the reply is generally encouraging, for hope still springs eternal, and no amount of conflagration and subsequent ashes can long deter the American Phœnix from taking his flight into the empyrean. But his strongest wings have received so severe a clipping within the last four years, that no great flights can by any possibility be made, and the undertakings will necessarily be limited. One of the men whose name is a synonym of wealth, sent his family abroad this summer for economy's sake, and because he did not feel able to support social life at Newport. With a few exceptions, therefore, the summer has been rather a quiet one, notwithstanding the Centennial. People have done all the work they could and taken their pleasures moderately; only a few who ride on the topmost wave for a brief period of time have been lavish, and they are usually hypochondriacs or invalids, and get less out of life than other people of less means.

Fashion proper has little to chronicle; the story has been told. The lace and the cream, the flying ribbons, and the picturesque hats, the trailing skirts and long, slender, mediæval bodices, the soft fabrics and the glittering ornaments, if they have not had justice done them have at least been recorded, and now we stand on the threshold of a new departure, and are ready to begin over again, with some slight variations, the same round of weary attendance on size of sleeve and length of skirt, or pleating, ruffling, puffing and draping, each invention promising a new source of torment.

MATERIALS AND PRICES.

One of the best evidences of the revival of business is the advance in prices. There is nothing cheap, just now, but cottons, and the remnants of last summer's stock, and then it is only the unsalable and ephemeral styles; goods that cannot safely be carried over.

"Standards" are not "reduced" (as the phrase is) one iota. The advance guard of the woolen fabrics, prepared for fall and winter, consist of the plain and twilled beiges, which make their appearance in force, in shades of brown and gray. Then there are the serges, which belong to the same family, but are heavier. Serges have also a wider range of color; claret, dark blue, bottle green, and solid butternut brown can be found in serge, while beige, for which a special preparation of the yarn is required, never makes its appearance but in mixed shades of gray and brown, lightened by the invisible presence of white. Beige and serge, especially the "nuns" or Carmelite serge, are excellent standard materials, however, and are very useful, not only for the intermediate season, but for the general costume purposes that require service, and are the better for their neatness and simplicity.

The most suitable method of making is to employ the material only for the body part of the suit, and mix self-colored silk in the mounting and trimming; as, for example: for piping, bows, lining of collar, cuffs and the like. "Piping" now means narrow, flat, doubled folds, introduced as an edge, without the additions of cord which soon wears through the silk, and is therefore not desirable.

SILK AND SILK COSTUMES.

A very active movement has been intimated, having for its object an advance in the price of silks, and it will no doubt, spec ulate though it is, for it is impossible to guage the value of the silk crop at present; have the effect of making a black silk dress that indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe, cost from five to twenty-five dollars more this fall than it did last spring. Silks, it is said, have been too low, and the indications of a falling off in the crop, slight though they may be, are gladly seized as a basis for an upward movement which will at once advance the price and "clear" trade, for strange as it may seem, when prices are going up everybody rushes insanely to buy, just as when prices are running down, everybody rushes idiotically to sell. The new silks are in dark self-colors, plum, claret, indigo blue, seal brown and black, which are always the most in demand.

For overdresses instead of the brocades and brocades used so much for two years past, there are silks and woolen armures, and small solid woolen checks, which are selected of precisely the same shapes.

The sleeves may be silk with woolen cuffs, but it is less fashionable than former y to have sleeves differ from the body part of the garment in street dresses, though they are still employed, and may be with perfect propriety if preferred. These little solid checks in wool are much more elegant than the woolen drab masks. This class of goods is only really *distingue* when it is silk very rich in quality, and placed in conjunction with all the requirements for an elaborate and costly toilet.

SILK AND VELVET.

There is nothing finer in fabric than the combination of silk and velvet. Ponson's velvet is the best, of course; it is close, fine, wide, all silk, and has not been affected so far as price is concerned by speculative movement in silk; it still sells at retail for about $13 00 per yard. Handsome standard fabrics of this description are better purchased early, for they are only imported in small quantities, and when the wide widths have all been disposed of, importers fall back upon the narrow widths to supply what is lacking in particularly fashionable shades, and these narrow widths are neither so perfect in quality, nor so good for the price, nor do they cut to such advantage as the wide goods.

The colors are, of course, made to match the silks; they are black, seal brown, indigo blue, claret, and invisible green and the combination of the two. Rich brown in the solid color is more effective than anything more fanciful could possibly be for street and visiting purposes.

All persons cannot, however, afford the richest silk or the richest velvet, and to suit the limited purses of the masses, many experiments have been made of late years in order to discover the best means of supplying a good, well-wearing "trimming" velvet at small cost. Silk-faced velvets with cotton backs are what are usually known as "trimming" velvets; but there is a great difference between even them.

The best are made in France upon hand looms like the all silk velvet, and obtain a surface so close and so like the pure silk fabric that only an expert could detect the difference without looking upon the back. Another class are the German velvets, made velvets, which have a silk face, but are made in two pieces at once, face to face, and cut through by machinery, so that the surface is more open, and "breaks" upon folding it over or pulling it apart.

Trimming velvets are made in colors nearly as fine as the real Lyons, and cost from two to six dollars per yard, according to width, and whether machine or hand made. The difference in the combination suits this year seems to be that the two fabrics are more mixed in the formation of the different parts. Last year, for example, the underskirt and sleeves were of plain silk, or wool, the boddice and tunic of checked wool, damassee, or velvet. This season the body part of the entire costume is more frequently of silk, or wool, and the trimming wholly or in part composed of velvet, silk, or armure, which rivals damask, and indeed is more used in conjunction with that fabric for street dresses.

"SHEPHERD'S" CHECK.

These well known materials are as standard in their way and as useful as "nuns" serge. They never really go out of fashion, but still occasionally get a little more than ordinary attention, and that is the case at the present moment. In all wool, and well made, they are very pretty over black velvet flounced skirts, but they are too commonly employed in conjunction with old black silk, black alpacca, and are copied in far too many inferior mixed fabrics to be considered "stylish." Under any circumstances shepherd's check is rarely used for a complete suit, except for children, but it can be made very effective by trimming the lower skirt with narrow, gathered flounces, and the polonaise with numerous narrow rows of braid and buttons. In fact, a dress of this kind would be prettier, and give more the effect of novelty, than the regulation overdress with a black skirt.

The recent adoption of narrow braids and small buttons necessitates the use of numerous rows of both. Three abreast is the usual arrangement of the latter down the front of a basque, and the number of rows of the former upon the overskirt, cuffs, etc., is limited only by the taste and means of the owner.

A single row of very small buttons down the length of a polonaise or the present style of basque gives a sense of inadequacy, and if more cannot be used it is better to put bows instead. A great difficulty in regard to the small buttons is the time required to sew them on, and when to this is added the necessity of making them, that is of covering the tiny moulds from economy or inability to match the shade of the dress, the tediousness of the labor is increased tenfold.

"SMALL AND SLENDER."

Fashion, lately, seems to have adapted itself expressly to the small, slender women, of which America furnishes the type. To be sure they are not usually short, but neither are they very tall. American society is full of specimens, among the young women, particularly, of graceful, slenderly-shaped beauties, who would be short if they were stout, and too tall, being thin, if an inch more were added to their stature, but just as they are, set off dress to perfection, and are only spoiled by the addition of padding, big busts or busties.

Worth is artist enough to understand this, and his favorite customers are two or three young American women. If the truth were known, I dare say it would be discovered that recent fashions had been specially designed to suit their peculiarities. He does not permit such women as he takes a fancy to dress, to wear stiff, ugly corsets, but insists upon small, satin corsets, clasped close to the figure, and only surmounted by an edging of lace, or a pointed edge of embroidery, which outlines, but does not cover the bust, and is covered with a fine percale or linen cambric corset cover fitted perfectly to the form. Small and slender women may luxuriate therefore in the present styles, for they seem to have been invented specially for them, and while the taller and thinner of their sex must wear "dress improvers" and pad or wear large corsets, which give them the appearance of breadth, the young, and slender, and not too tall, may depend wholly upon what nature has done for them, and simply prevent art from disfiguring them.

COLORS

offer nothing new since last season, except the different application of red to black, and white or cream color. Evening shades are tints, as they were last season, faint celestial blues, creams, water, and moonlight shades. Day colors have resolved themselves all into the darkest seal brown, claret, indigo blue, and black, but brown takes the lead. Nor do the mixtures of color and striking contrasts, so often seen abroad, find favor here. Nothing is so fashionable or so distinguished in this country as a rich costume of one shade of color, with, recently, the relief, when in black or very dark, of a cream-tinted hat and gloves.

But we see for street wear no cream colored silk vests with dark silk dresses or white polonaises with dark skirts; these, if worn at all, would be reserved for indoors, or at least for carriage costumes.

Even the introduction of high color, in the way of ribbons, feathers and gold buttons will be very sparingly allowed, for there is nothing that vulgarizes a rich dress more certainly than the presence of splashes of bold, foreign color. London seems to be behind rather than ahead of us in its design, for silk costumes composed of several shades of one color are spoken of as a novelty, while here they have been common for several years past.

LONG WAISTS.

The long slender cut given to the waist has not diminished; on the contrary, it has reached its extremest limits. The difference of an inch in a man's nose is proverbial; the difference of an inch in the length of a dress waist not only marks the difference between fashion, and the want of it, but added to the present proportions, would give us the measure between the sublime and the ridiculous. A waist curved smoothly over the hips in true May-enage style is graceful at least; an inch longer and it is not. The long, sloping waists have rid us of the bustle. The fullness, what there is, is massed lower, or rather it should be said, draped lower upon the skirt, for there is but little massing of folds. Princesse polonaises are buttoned down the back, far below the lines of the skirt; are there caught up, or drawn together, or arranged with loops, or fringe in such a way as to form a drapery that disposes of itself quite naturally amid the flounces and furbelows of the lower skirt. Tight-fitting basques not being good "form" for the street, the long plain cuirasse, which most girls affect, and all well formed women also, is supplemented by a simple, half-fitting jacket, made of the same dark material as the dress, and buttoned in front, while the basque is generally buttoned behind. This makes a complete and very comfortable suit, quite warm enough, if the jacket is lined with opera flannel for far into the winter.

KNIFE PLEATING.

Hand-made "knife," or fine side plaiting will come back to us shortly, reinforced by Parisian authority. Strange to say the exquisite pleating which has been so common here is hardly to be seen in Paris, and is scarcely known beyond certain exclusive limits.

It is just beginning to be popularized and will probably reappear among us as a French novelty.

Certainly, there is no finishing to a silk dress of medium texture, and quality, which is so pretty, so graceful, and so becoming.

The most charming dress in the world for a young girl of the slender, chestnut-haired American type is a dark, navy-blue silk, fully trimmed with minutely plaited ruffles, and flounces, and only relieved by inside ruches of white tulle, at the neck and wrists.

The idea of such a dress is an artistic inspiration worthy of the century.

OUR COMPETITORS.

This year will probably see the last of the "combination" suits. They have served our turn, they have tided us over the worst (it is hoped) of the hard times; they have enabled us to wear out our old clothes, put two dresses to make one, and *vice versa*, and now we are becoming tired of them. In fact, like other "combinations," it will be the nature of the future for them to exist too long; they get demoralized, and that is exactly what is the matter with our combination suits. No Chatham square Jew could invent a more disreputable looking lot of suits and "costumes" than pass in review upon any frequented thoroughfare. The attempts to copy the intricacies of modern fashionable style, the rebellious efforts at comfort in spite of fashion, and the desperate endeavor to conceal, by the application of veneers of wealth, are all written out as plainly as the writing on the ancient wall, and are grotesque enough to make one laugh, and pitiable enough to make one weep.

But through it all is plainly seen the death of the "combination" as it at present exists. Perhaps its reappearance under some new form is possible, but certainly there will be a revival, to some extent, of simple methods.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have one consolation in the midst of the confusion of ideas and general perplexities which exist in regard to dress, and that is the positive assurance that the present at least, of the collar and cuff question; and to a certain extent this solves other problems for us. It preserves the general character of the close-cut sleeve and the high bodice. The straight rim of linen collar, with small square corners, turned over, but not laid flat, and neatly attached to a yoke which keeps it in place, and at the same time preserves the purity of the inside of the dress, seems to quite suit the fancy of the people, and are preferred for all ordinary purposes to any others, and the more fastidious and refined their wearers are, the more perfectly they appreciate the delicate manliness and simplicity of good qualities of the present style of linen collar. The new forms are in different styles, plain white, or with a rim three quarters of an inch wide of solid color, dark blue, dark drown or crimson. The crimson is not "loud," and is very effective with a plain dark gray dress, a bit and sword knot of crimson and crimson bow, or feather in dark gray felt hat otherwise trimmed with gray.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The green leaves are blushing at autumn's kiss.

Every English crew has been beaten on the Schuylkill.

Saturn will be in the occulation business again to-morrow.

Hendricks is pardoning voters out of the Indiana penitentiaries.

Yacht racing is being indulged in this summer by the whole sail.

The weather is still exceedingly favorable for laying in the shade.

There has not been such a year for fruit since Adam and Eve spent their last summer in Eden.

The Bureau of Statistics sustains a reduction in its clerical force *of* 10, not *to* 10, or from 36 to 26.

The $10,000 bonds are to bear the portrait of General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga."

The question of superiority of oarsmanship between Americans and foreigners has been nicely settled.

Ex Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, has resigned his Professorship of the Chicago University.

An International Medical Congress will meet in Philadelphia on Monday, and continue until the 9th.

There are no less than 60,000 men employed in this State in the work of mining and shipping anthracite.

Robert Browning isn't sooted with the British reviewers. He calls them "chimney sweeps" in his new poem.

A London fellow is exhibiting several frogs so well educated as almost to inspire the envy of the average English toad-y.

A proposition is mooted for a World's Fair in New York in 1883, the centennial of the establishment of the American Republic.

The prize won by the Beaverwycks is a handsome silver cup valued at $1,000. Each member of the crew also will have a gold medal.

Sam Carey is speaking in New York. "Who hath sent out the wild ass free? Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?"

The goose-bone and corn-shuck weather prophet idiots are beginning to appear in the papers with their usual predictions of a cold winter.

Thumbs up. It is gravely asserted that people who have an extraordinary long first joint on their thumbs are born with homicidal instincts.

The English channel bottom is to be bored out to the diameter of nine feet in two years. Four years more will be needed to build the tunnel.

The new Spanish loan, which had been stated at $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, now turns out to be as many pesetas, or just one-fifth the amount named.

Ohio now exceeds all others of the Western Commonwealths in her contribution of Centennial visitors, the registry at the State headquarters showing not less than 400, and occasionally as high as 600, fresh signatures per day.

The young women of the West have caught the culture mania, and seventeen of them have applied for admission to the University of California.

It is stated that the Appletons have invested $20,000 in the publication of the "Life of Tilden," and that they are not likely to realize more than $7,000.

Among the relics on exhibition at a Massachusetts anniversary celebration the other day was King Phillip's old kettle. Phillip himself long since went to pot.

Shott is a man of Dover, in England, and his mind is at present occupied by an aerial machine, with which he is about to make public experiments. He will soon be out of shot.

The hair of a woman nearly ninety, who died in Massachusetts, recently, was wholly woven in with false hair, which had not been removed for over thirty years, and was held in place by 180 pins.

Miss Slagg was married at Hornetsville N. Y., recently. The bridegroom had engraved on the wedding ring:

"Name ever dear to me."

Large numbers of skilled mechanics are returning to the British Isles in every steamer that leaves New York. It is stated that a majority of the steerage passengers are of this class.

The spire of Dr. Hall's new church, on Fifth avenue, New York, is now finished, the capstone being laid at a height of two hundred and eighty-six feet, two more than that of Trinity.

PERSONAL.

Aimee is said to be on the eve of marrying in San Francisco a member of her company by the name of Dancy.

Hank Monk, the veteran Nevada stage driver of Horace Greeley fame, is very seriously ill, and doubts are entertained as to his recovery.

Because he had lost his voice and was obliged to retire from the pulpit, the Rev. William A. Corneil, of Freedom Plains, New York, committed suicide one day recently.

The women of Ukiah, Cal., have adopted the English fashion of hunting, and the neighboring hills are said to be full of women and game. Their success in the sport is not stated.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has gone on a trip through Northern Texas for the purpose of inspecting the progress of his great transcontinental enterprise, the Texas and Pacific Railway.

The Earl of Beaconsfield *nee* Disraeli, is shortly to be married. His affianced is a Countess of the mature age of seventy-six. The newly created peer is seventy-two years of age, so the disparity in years is not very great though on the wrong side. The late Countess of Beaconsfield was her husband's senior by many more years.

Lord Houghton, writing in the *Quarterly Review*, reminds his readers of the eccentric Lord Cornbury, once Governor of New York, who, about 1706, received the unofficial world at Albany on the Queen's birthday dressed in female attire, imitated from the robes of his sovereign, and was so pleased with the notion that he had himself painted in the fashion. The painting has been photographed for the Centennial Exhibition.

Heroism is a drug in the English market. It is so cheap that it doesn't pay any more. John Cuddy, a quarryman on the Bristol and Exeter Railway saw a big block of stone on the track just as the train came thundering down at the rate of fifty miles an hour. He leaped on the track and tumbled the stone out of the way, and was killed in the exploit which saved the train from what might have proved a terrible fatal accident. A subscription was asked for his widow and children, and £3 17s. were subscribed, the railway giving nothing, as usual in such cases. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was appealed to, but he had no funds for such a purpose, though the same day England paid £20,101 to extinguish a pension of the family of a Dutch captain who was killed two centuries ago.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the new papers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best mediums for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the least outlay.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.
September 2.
NEW BARGAINS
ARRIVING DAILY.
NEW FALL GOODS.
Two Buyers are now in the East and goods are daily arriving, in the very latest and most desirable FALL SHADES AND STYLES, and no pains shall be spared to produce on our counters the best materials at prices not to be found anywhere in the United States.
SPECIALTIES.
BLACK ALPACAS at 15c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 18½c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 20 and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS.
BLACK ALPACAS at 28c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 31 and 37½c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 40, 45 and 50c.
All the latest Fall shades in COLORED ALPACA, at 33 cents.
CASHMERES.
We invite particular attention to our large and complete stock of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES. A decided bargain at 45c. A real bargain at 50c. An immense bargain at 62½c. An extraordinary bargain at 70 and 75c, and a bargain which surpasses all at 87½c. These goods are full width and run as high as 83 00.
NEW SILKS.
BLACK SILKS at 75c, exceedingly cheap goods.
BLACK SILKS at 85 and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 1, 1876.

The principal event of the day was the termination of the run on the Allegheny Savings Bank, which was all over before noon. The strength shown by the bank in meeting the demands upon it quieted public apprehensions so thoroughly that by eleven o'clock the crowd dispersed and the run was ended. What the total amount drawn out was we do not know, but while it was doubtless quite large, it did not appear to tax the resources of the bank severely, as we heard of deposits to its credit on this side of the river which had not been drawn upon up to this afternoon. The general opinion among bankers was that the bank was thoroughly solvent. That it had got caught with a considerable amount of bad paper which would reduce its surplus was generally conceded; but its resources were thought more than ample to meet its liabilities and bankers very generally expressed their willingness to back up their opinions by lending the bank in question considerable amounts of money if they should be needed. Of course with such a credit the paying capabilities of the bank are practically unlimited.

The run hardly had any appreciable effect on the money market at large. Some of the attendant circumstances may tend to increase the disposition of bankers to examine very closely into the character of paper offered; but as that is already carried almost to an extreme, there will be no especial change in the condition of affairs. Money is in excess of the offerings of prime commercial paper, and discount rates rule easy, though perhaps a little steadier with the opening of the new month. Discounts are made from 6@9 per cent. with the bulk of business to regular customers at 7@8 per cent. Not much discounting is done outside of the regular routine of prime commercial paper. The only speculative demand of any importance in this market is from the oil interest, and we hear of a few cases where funds are advanced upon certificates at $2 00 per barrel, the stock being insured and tankage paid to maturity of the loan.

—It was recently remarked by the Boston *Advertiser*, with reference to the growth of railways and the influence on the prosperes of the country, that the greater portion of their prodigious traffic has been the creation of the last ten years. This is a consideration that seems to escape the notice of those who are so fond of dilating upon railroad evils. And yet it is a fact of vast significance. The decade alluded to began with the close of the civil war and included at its termination two years of unprecedented stagnation. Yet in that period, with the ruin of our maritime commerce, the havoc and destruction of four years of war, the utter desolation of the South and all the embarrassments of a financial system destitute of a metallic basis, we outstripped all the nations of the world in railroad building and aggregated upon these lines in 1875 a business amounting to two hundred millions of tons, of which 47,952,688 tons was done by Pennsylvania alone. The capital invested in these works amounted to $4,658,378,630 and the money value of the freight transported over them in 1875 was $10,000,000,000, a sum equal to one-third the whole wealth of the Republic in 1870. Authorities differ as to the magnitude of the system. Poor gives our total at 74,658 miles, but a Chicago writer gives a detailed statement of the entire array and foots up 76,600 miles. We continue to add to it every year, but railroad building generally is injured by the large amount of suspended interest. The earnings of the present year all show a handsome increase and indicate a general and decided recuperation which augurs well for the prosperity of the country. What would be the result if we could have another decade like the last?

—With reference to the decline in Government bonds which has taken place on account of the refunding operations, it appears that there has been a good deal of haste unnecessarily. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, whose opinion in this matter may be taken *ex cathedra*—say that there is no occasion for haste in the disposal of the six per cent bonds. It is stated that the first call by the Government will be for only $10,000,000 of the $150,558,650 May and November 1865's, because only that amount of the 4½ per cents will be ready for delivery. Even should the call be for the whole amount of the "firm" bid of the Syndicate—$40,000,000—there will be $110,558,650 of this class of bonds remaining, and unless the 4½ per cents are placed with hitherto unprecedented expedition it is scarcely reasonable to expect that the last of the May and November issue will be called before next spring. The course hitherto pursued by the department has been to first call the low numbered bonds, and it is likely that this precedent will be followed. Therefore those holding bonds bearing high numbers of both classes of 1865's may reasonably expect that they will not be disturbed in their possession of them until a comparatively remote period. Even after the $300,000,000 4½ per cents are all placed there will remain $63,242,750 of the January and July 1865's unfunded.

—An important proposition has recently been made by the Philadelphia correspondence of the New York *Bulletin* that the recent break in the coal combination would allow an export trade in that staple from Philadelphia to the West Indies and South America. It is computed that coal, delivered on board vessels at Philadelphia at $5 50, would enable American coal to drive British out of those markets; and if the artificial interference of combinations in the anthracite trade could be prevented the project would doubtless be feasible and successful. The correspondence of August 28th says:

Within the past two days, our attention has been called to the article referred to as almost prophetic, as all admit, as the true method of this remedy when we add the South American to the West India markets, as the following is said to contemplate. A return cargo from Rio, it is said that they are not expected. Yet there is no reason why coffee might not be imported at Philadelphia as well as at Baltimore, which has within a few years secured such an important trade in this staple, while by touching at West India ports much of the profit now accruing to those concerned constantly to this port in sailing vessels can be as well brought by steamers. If these rumors are true (and if not they ought to be), there seems to be a speedy solution of all the coal troubles, which would be one of the greatest commercial benefits to this city, State and the whole country that has ever been recorded, and the Reading would thereby receive a public benefit instead of evil, as of late. This is President Gowen's great opportunity to put the city, State and country under the most lasting obligations to him and his road.

—The following table shows the prices o gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 1, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110¼	110	109¾	109⅞	109⅞	110
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118½	118				117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup	113⅝	113⅝				113⅝
5-20's, 1865, registered	112	112				112
5-20's, 1867, registered	117	117				117
5-20's, 1867, coup	117	117				117
5-20's, 1868, registered	118	118				118
5-20's, 1868, coup	118	118				118
10-40's, registered	111½	111½				111½
10-40's, coupons	111½	111½				111½
Currency 6's	122½	122½				122½
New 4 per cents	105	105				105
Western Union Tel.	69¼	70	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	22¾					22¾
Panama	98	98½				98½
Adams Express	53					53
Wells-Fargo Express	85				84½	
American Express	49					49
United States Ex.	80	80				80
New York Central						106
Erie	15¾	15¾				15¾
Michigan Central	93					93
Michigan Southern	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
Illinois Central	90					90
Cleveland & Pitts						90
Chicago & Northwest	36¼					36¼
Do. preferred	68⅝					68⅝
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul common	30	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Do. preferred	65⅞				65⅞	65⅞
Wabash, common						
Fort Wayne	101					101
Ohio & Mississippi	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Uni n Pacific						
Missouri	103½				103½	103½
Hannibal & St. Joe	12				11¾	11¾
Atlantic & Pac., pref	17				17	17
Iron Mountain						
C., C. & I. C.	4					4
Missouri Pacific	97					97
South Carolinas, Apl	32					32
South Carolinas, July	32					32
Missouri 6's	106				106	

—The Philadelphia stock market has been, during the past day or two, the center of considerable interest with reference to leading coal and railway stocks. A corner is said to exist in Reading, which may be sustained so long as the stock remains below 49, but when it rises above that price the $10,000,000 of convertible bonds, now worth 98, can be turned into stock and delivered at a profit. Half of this issue, however, is said to be held by the bankers of the clique. Pennsylvania Railroad stock to-day was firm and advanced nearly 2 per cent. since our noon quotations, closing strong at 48¾. The following are the prices of leading stocks in the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	47¾	47⅝	400
Reading			
United N. J.	157	158	445
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	9¾	9¾	100
Lehigh Valley			
Central Transportation	45	45¾	55¾
Empire Transportation		45¾	
Northern Pacific bonds	14	15	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Money 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $248,000. Clearings $85,000,000. Sterling 486@487¼.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Syndicate in the new 4½ per cent. United States bonds report very satisfactory progress in the subscriptions both here and at London.

FREIGHT CHARGES REDUCED.

The Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio have again reduced charges for through freights, and to merely nominal figures.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 110, after selling down from 110¼ to 109⅞. Borrowing rates 1 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 1 to 2 per cent for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds quiet this afternoon, and prices were well sustained; Union Pacific lacking funds advanced to 92¾, ex-interest; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds brought 92¼@92¾. Union Pacific first sold at 106½; Cleveland and Toledo new at 105 and Delaware and Hudson, registered, of 1891 at 112; Kansas and Texas sinking funds rose to 57¾. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad stocks opened strong, 3/4@1¼ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 84¾, New Jersey Central to 69¾, Michigan Central to 93, Union, Delaware Lackawanna and St. Paul common to 30¾, preferred to 65¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 10¼, Western Union to 70 and Erie to 16¾. At the close Rock Island reacted to 103¾. The remainder of the list was barely steady. In late afternoon dealings stocks recovered ¼

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 1, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.885	74.5	87.5	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.718	86	54	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.792	69	90	N.W.	Gentle	Lt rain

Mean barometer....29.772 | Highest thermom....88
Mean thermom.... 74.7 | Lowest thermom....69

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Iron City College,

corner Penn and Sixth streets, now in session. Students received at any time. J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal. MWS

College and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa

Opens September 12th. The President, Dr. R. T. Taylor, will be at home on and after the 1st. Advantages superior to any; expenses less than most. THTHS

Fresh Shell Oysters.

The first of the season. George Reineman in his spacious saloon on Diamond alley, adjoining the Germania Savings Bank Building, will from to-day serve his customers with the best shell oysters the market affords.

Third Grand Moonlight Concert

By the original Tennesseeans, at Castle Shannon Camp Ground, under the auspices of the County Sunday School Convention, on Saturday evening, September 2, 1876, at 7:30 o'clock. Expense, twenty cents round trip. Leave Mt. Washington at 6:30 o'clock.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Collector Davis reports the following Internal Revenue collections in this (the Twenty-second) district, for the month of August, 1876:

Spirits	$36,872 90
Tobacco	4,747 39
Fermented liquors	8,332 20
Bank deposits	274 99
Compounds	50 90
Total	$83,770 68

The Place.

To any person searching for a news depot where all the best novels, the late papers, all the pictorials, all the magazines the story papers and those marvelously cheap Lakeside Library publications can be found, there is but one reply—Gildenfenny & Co., 69 Fifth avenue. They also keep everything in the notions and fancy goods line, and sell all articles as cheap as the cheapest.

Stealing Rope.

Thomas Jones was arrested by Detective Ben. Clark and Officer Merriman, of Allegheny, on a charge of stealing a quantity of rope belonging to Seth Hendricks, of Bellevue. The rope was stolen last winter, and two coils found in the house of the accused have been identified by Mr. Hendricks. The accused was locked up for a hearing before the Mayor. He states that he found the rope in the river.

Settlement Demanded.

Messrs. D. T. Watson and C. Taylor filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, on behalf of Thomas Fawcett, Emor F. Fawcett, William Paul, John P. Logan and J. T. Stockdale against John A. McKee. The complainants, in 1870, did business in Philadelphia as wholesale notion and commission merchants, in the handling, storing, sale, etc., of refined petroleum. Their business accounts with the defendant, it is alleged, have not been settled, and they institute these proceedings to compel a settlement.

The Large and New Steamer

John Snowden will leave the wharfboat, foot of Grant street, on Sunday morning, September 3d, at eight o'clock, for camp meeting (Patterson's Grove), stopping at Hazlewood avenue at 8:30. Fare for the round trip 30 cents. Persons goin by this route escape old truck cars, smoke and dust incident to railroad travel, and can enjoy a delightful ride on the river. The boat lands within two minutes' walk of the grove. Returning in the evening will leave camp at six o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

Riot at Union Park.

A party of colored men were playing base ball at the old Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon when a quarrel ensued. In consequence of the refusal of a stakeholder to give up the stakes on the result of the game. Bats, stones and other missiles were freely used, and a pistol was fired, but so far as we could learn none of the combatants were seriously injured, although many of them were severely bruised. The police appeared on the scene of the row as soon as possible, when the rioters dispersed and escaped arrest.

A Singular Spot.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of the child William James (not Evans as reported) who was run over by Peter Fisher's wagon at the corner of Thirty-third street and Liberty avenue on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death exonerating Mr. Fisher from all blame. About the same time and near the same spot when and where the James casualty happened, a little boy named George McCausland, son of a gentleman of the same name was run over by a carriage belonging to Rowswell's livery stable, and had one of his toes smashed. The name of the driver of the carriage is Thomas McCoy. Dr. Clark attended the lad.

Soldiers' Orphans Cared For.

Seven boys who were inmates of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans school, which was lately destroyed by fire, came to the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday. They stated that they were spending their annual vacation with friends when the fire occurred, and came to the Union Depot yesterday expecting to meet Dr. Taylor, who they had understood was to be there and provide transportation for them to another school. As no one met them, they wandered over to Allegheny, where they met Officer Simpson, of the police, who kindly escorted them into the presence of the Mayor. Their case was laid before Major Tyson, who had them sent to the school at Uniontown.

Committed.

John Fitz, William Seidenstricker, Robert Wright and James Brown, arrested on Thursday morning by Roundsman Coulson, on suspicion of being the parties who had entered and robbed England & Bindley's hardware store, Seventh avenue, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday. Fitz had knives in his possession, which were identified by Mr. Bindley, and he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. The other parties, who were not implicated by the evidence in the robbery, were sent to Claremont for ninety days, as vagrants.

Deputy Mayor Hoerr yesterday also sent to the Workhouse, in default of fine, Pat and Dick Walter, Sam. Bennett, Ad. Geissenger, John Richardson, and John Arras, who were arrested the previous night while behaving most disorderly at a stag picnic on the hillside, above Twenty-first street, South Side.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Clerk Crawford makes the following report of the business at the Allegheny Mayor's office for the month of August:

Arrests—Assault and battery, felonious, 1; attempt to commit rape, 1; desertion, 1; disorderly conduct, 132; drunkenness, 76; horse stealing, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; larceny, 4; malicious trespass, 1; selling liquor on Sunday, 7; selling liquor to minors, 2; selling liquor without license, 1; vagrancy, 49; violation city ordinances, 87. Total, 365; total arrests previous month, 216. Increase for month of August, 147.

The cases were thus disposed of: Committed to jail, 53; committed to Workhouse, 49; committed to Reform School, 1; committed for court, 5; continued, 7; discharged, 132; entered bail for court, 4; paid fines, 103, and withdrawn, 20.

Receipts—Commitment receipts, $24; disorderly conduct, $280; drunkenness, $25; license, $60; malicious trespass, $5; police fees, $49; violation city ordinances, $57; total, $477 90; total receipts for previous month, $416 50; increase for month of August, $63 40.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Allegheny Directors of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. Neeley in the chair.

The Steward of the Home reported 216 inmates under his charge on the 30th of August, of whom 46 were in the insane department.

The Clerk reported his expenditures for last month $356 16, and collections $95 29.

The Committee on Home and Farm reported that a pump had been constructed to supply the Home with water.

The Steward's requisition for supplies was referred to the Supply Committee.

The bills for August, amounting to $2,600, were approved.

The Committee on Home and Farm were authorized to purchase a new wagon for the Farm.

The Clerk was instructed to bring suit against a well-known citizen to compel him to support his father, who is a charge on the city.

The sum of $350 was set apart to be used for out-door relief during the present month.

Mr. Walters was appointed a committee to purchase cider barrels for the Home.

Adjourned.

LOYAL HANNA CAMP MEETING.

Located Near Latrobe—Auditorium and Plan of the Grove—Elegant Cottages and Other Improvements—Sunday and Other Services—Personal.

This beautiful grove is located a mile and a-half from Latrobe, over forty miles from this city, and is near the Loyal Hanna river. It is a central spot for the extensive Methodist constituency that live in the numerous towns that girdle it, and the rather thickly populated rural districts. The grove was leased for a long term of years about three years ago, and was laid out in the most approved modern style.

The grounds comprise fifteen acres, neatly inclosed by a substantial fence, accessible by gates from two public roads. The auditorium is almost square, and arranged to form three avenues around the square. The first forming the four sides of the inner square, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, are occupied by neat and cozy two story cottages. The second tier of lots, is nearly all occupied, and a few on the third and outer range, quite a number being canvas tents. There are seventy-eight cottages and about thirty canvas tents. Here and there are society cottages and tents, where the representatives of a church live as one family. Quite near the entrance are the two hotels, which are well patronized, and where fair board at fair rates is obtained.

The auditorium is most admirably arranged and is gently sloping, with a pretty fair shade. The young trees, however, will soon grow and provide a dense foliage and afford ample shade. The pulpit is at the South end, is large, by which ten thousands that were frequently present at the services were brought within easy range of the speaker's voice. Immediately in the rear of the stand is the minister's lodging and sitting rooms. The grounds throughout are well lighted, and here and there around the circle are tastefully arrayed flowerbeds and shrubs. Some of the cottages are very nice, with ample verandas at the front of both stories, where families, if they desire, may sit and hear the preacher. The supply of water is ample and pumped by the engine, which is capable of pumping up five thousand gallons per minute. The supply is arranged as to distribute at different points to families at their pleasure.

The third annual meeting opened August 23d, and is now about closing, the services of which have partly been reported by a correspondent on the ground. The writer hereof was present a day and two nights and heard several most excellent sermons. On Saturday evening, Rev. J. F. Core, of Greensburg, preached an admirable sermon. Sunday, however, was the great day of the feast. The first service at eight A. M. was a sermon of much power by the veteran, Rev. D. S. Wakefield. At half-past ten o'clock Bishop Peck discoursed in an eloquent and instructive manner. In the afternoon (two P. M.) Rev. Dr. S. M. Verson gave an unique discourse. Immediately following, Rev. Dr. Alfred Wheeler, editor of the Pittsburgh *Advocate*, preached a sermon of much interest and couched in chaste words. At night, Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing occupied the pulpit and spoke most effectively and with power. Quite a number of persons came forward at the close for prayers. The meeting at that stage had already developed into large proportions and much good had been done. In fact, soon after the camp meeting opened the work of revival commenced, and it is believed that no meeting held around or near this city has been so signally blessed this season as this one. Among the unique and interesting services held almost daily were the "Children's Meetings," in charge of P. H. Laufman, Esq., of this city, who is admirably qualified for that work.

The organization of this association and selection of this grove was under the administration of Rev. Dr. A. J. Endsley, then the Presiding Elder of the East Pittsburgh district. He gave much labor to make it a success and owns a beautiful cottage occupied by his family at this meeting. Although Presiding Elder of the South-east Pittsburgh district, he heartily co-operates with Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, the present able Presiding Elder of the East Pittsburgh district. Dr. Baird showed his superior administrative qualifications in conducting the religious services of the meeting, which were one of the most able ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church hereabouts. Rev. M. J. Montgomery, of Turtle Creek, has a beautiful cottage, and his attention to visiting ministers is noteworthy.

The temporal management of this beautiful grove is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, with Colonel James Cooper, as President, and Mr. I. D. Pores, Secretary and Treasurer. This body attend to all business matters and see that order is kept, which was most excellent. Colonel Cooper is prominently connected with the mammoth Cambria Iron Works and resides in fine style at a town two miles from Johnstown, called Coopersdale, named in honor of him for his munificence. Through his generous gifts a beautiful steepled M. E. Church was erected and dedicated last autumn. He is a man of fine presence, generous and affable, and greatly beloved. Mr. Pores is greatly commended for his solid merits and services in promoting this undertaking.

CRIM. CON.

Clarion Interested in a Court Trial.

Last May Detective Rivers arrested a suspicious looking individual giving his name as F. S. Mustetter, of Clarion, at the St. Clair Hotel. His actions had excited considerable suspicion; he wore a pair of false mustaches and imperial, and kept his eyes covered with green goggles. A telegram was sent to Clarion, when it was ascertained that he was "wanted" there on a charge of felonious assault and battery with intent to kill. He was taken to Clarion by Detective Rivers and on Wednesday the case was called up for trial. It seems that Mustetter had been keeping store at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, and for some time had been recognized as the affianced of Miss Mary Fink, who resided in the town. On the night of the 26th, Miss Fink left her parents' house, and some hours afterward was found lying in an insensible condition in a fence corner near her house. When she recovered she alleged that Mustetter had attacked her on the night in question, and an information was made against the accused. The trial came up in the Criminal Court at Clarion on Wednesday last, when Messrs. Wilson Campbell and Hon. Mr. Jenks appeared for the defense, and Messrs. Corbett and Knox for the prosecution. Miss Fink testified that she had been keeping company with Mustetter for two years and more, and that she had been twice engaged to be married to him. Her father was opposed to the match, but her mother made no objections. Pending the engagement she was seduced, and after Mustetter had been forbidden the house she met him in accordance with a prearranged signal. On the bridge over the Mahoning signal she testified that she met Mustetter, and he told her he intended to marry a Miss Rentz instead of her. She told him she would inform the brother of Miss Rentz, but he entreated her not to do so, and promised to call on Sunday evening, March 20, when he would inform her of his decision. She consented, and on Sunday evening, in answer to the signal, she threw a waterproof cloak over her head and left the house. Just as she reached the road she was seized, and choked until she became insensible. In answer to cross questions, she said she knew Mustetter was her assailant, as she was familiar with his cough, and was certain he had given the signal.

It was at the bridge that Mustetter disappeared on the Monday following, and that he had subsequently been married to Miss Rentz. His whereabouts was not known until word of his arrest was received from Pittsburgh.

For the defense an attempt was made to prove an *alibi*. A period of some twenty-five minutes was left unaccounted for. The case is attracting considerable attention.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BANCROFT.

Resolutions of Respect by the High School Alumni

At a meeting of the Alumni of the High School, after calling Mr. R. Sargent to the Chair and appointing Professor Cochran as Secretary, a committee consisting of Messrs. R. S. Lake, C. C. Cochran and Edwin Logan was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Professor Bancroft. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has called the late Professor Horace W. Bancroft from his earthly labors to his heaven ly home; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with reverence and humility to the decrees of "Him who doeth all things well," we feel that in the death of Professor Bancroft we have lost a loved and loving friend, a faithful, patient teacher, and a useful, honorable and upright citizen whose place cannot easily be filled.

Resolved, That by his peaceful, quiet life, affectionate disposition, and earnest conscientious labors, he gained the love of all who knew him. It may truly be said of him that the community at large is better through the influence of his exemplary life. He has been called from his labors but his works do follow him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased, who have our heart-felt sympathy in their great bereavement.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Wm. A. Lyons, of Allegheny City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Shafer.

Frederick Tettle, bankrupt, Warren county. Petition of Wiscott & Kent, creditors, for payment of claim presented, and referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of Samuel R. McClean, bankrupt, vs. Susanna McClean; suit in equity for real estate conveyed by bankrupt to his mother. Argued by J. H. White for plaintiff and Joel L. Bigham for defendant.

Adam Fay, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Partial agreement on exceptions filed to the granting of an injunction against execution creditors, and further hearing continued until 2d inst.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY CAMP.

The Meeting to Continue Until Monday—Increased Interest and Effectiveness.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY CAMP GROUND, FRIDAY, September 1, 1876.

Contrary to the original intention, the meeting now being held on this ground will be continued over next Sabbath, closing finally on Monday morning. This decision was reached by the managers and stockholders, despite the near approach of the session of the Annual Conference, for the reason that the vast amount of preparatory work done, and the fact that the uninterrupted services did not fairly begin till Friday, seemed to warrant it. So the general wish appeared to favor a continuance of the meeting. Of necessity some of the preachers and a few of the tent-holders will not be able to stay, but there is every reason to say that this will not affect the success of the meeting. The wisdom of the change of plan is further confirmed by the fact that the services are steadily growing in interest. There has been no time when there was more promising indications than last night. A large and deeply attentive audience listened to Rev. W. Lynch while he preached from "For thy name's sake, O Lord, pardon my iniquity for it is great." After the sermon the largest number yet forward for prayers, came in the spirit of the Psalmist's prayer —nearly all of whom, before leaving the stand, being able to change it to "O, I will praise thee; though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me."

Though, doubtless a large crowd will be present, the managers will do their utmost to insure a quiet, orderly occasion, as we had last Sabbath; and it is hoped that their diligence and experience will enable them to correct one or two abuses which last Sabbath crept in upon them. The fact that they promptly stopped the selling of tobacco and shaving, beside imposing a fine upon those who, under pressure of demand, violated the privilege given them, gives sufficient assurance that they mean to conduct this enterprise on the strictest principles.

The meeting has therefore proved minutely successful—even beyond the expectations of its friends. May its closing hours excel in glory and salvation!

The closing of the other camp-meetings throughout this section, as well as the convenient arrangements made for the run ning of the trains on both the P. V. & C., and B. & O. railroads, afford an excellent opportunity for many to visit and enjoy the concluding exercises of this meeting on Sabbath morning and evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

DR. KERR, of the *United Presbyterian* is at the Centennial.

THE new Presbyterian Church at Hayesville is nearly completed.

THE new Presbyterian church at Glenfield, is taking measures to erect a house of worship.

REV. WM. HUNTER, pastor of Cross Creek U. P. congregation, has resigned his charge.

REV. G. W. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

PROFESSOR THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow.

THE Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. Leroy Senour, pastor, has been thoroughly refitted during the summer vacation.

REV. W. T. BEATTY, of Shady Side, and Rev. W. J. Holland, of Bellefield, in this city, have returned from their summer tours.

REV. W. P. TURNER, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold services after the Sabbath evenings as well as at the morning hour.

REV. H. O. GIBBONS, of this city, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, at Annapolis, Maryland, and left for that place Thursday evening.

REV. S. F. SCOVEL has returned, and his church (the First Presbyterian) will be open for service to-morrow morning and evening. The morning subject will be "A Plea for Public Worship."

REV. J. B. LUCAS was called away from Hollow Rock Camp Meeting by the severe illness of his brother, Rev. H. Lucas, of Uniontown, Pa., who died at Hollow Rock, Ohio, is very successful.

REV. C. CUMMINS was released from the pastoral oversight of the Clarksville United Presbyterian congregation and appointed to occupy the pulpit vacant on second Sabbath of September.

THE Baptists have an association among the Creek Indians comprising thirty-two churches, besides an association among the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, and also a church organized among the Seminoles.

THE usual services will be resumed at Grace Presbyterian Church, Arthur street, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas. Evening subject, *Conversion and Intelligence and results.*

BISHOP PECK left Sewickly camp ground yesterday for Bellville camp meeting, back of Wellsburg, W. Va., and will return to this city on Monday, and thence proceed to Kittanning, to preside over the North Pittsburgh District Conference.

MR. JOHN R. MAY was recently installed as pastor of the Paris U. P. Church, Frankfort Presbytery. Mr. Hunter preached the sermon; Mr. Orr proposed the constitutional questions, Mr. Martin the consecrating prayer and addressed the people; Mr. Purdy addressed the people.

A COMMISSION consisting of Revs. McWatty, Alexander and Snodgrass and elders A. G. Burgess and Samuel Elliott was appointed by Mercer Presbytery, to visit Plain Grove on Tuesday, September 5th, at one o'clock, to inquire into difficulties between the people and certain members of that congregation.

AT a late meeting of Frankfort U. P. Presbytery, a call from Union congregation, in Monongahela Presbytery, for Mr. I. A. Donthett, a licentiate under care of Frankfort Presbytery, was by him accepted, and he was granted a certificate of dismission to connect with that Presbytery.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., has returned from his vacation and will preach and administer the Lord's Supper to morrow morning in Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. A Gospel meeting will be held in the evening. In the afternoon Dr. Pearson will preach at the dedication of the new Baptist church at Fair Oaks, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

THE Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny will open Tuesday, September 5th, at ten o'clock, for the matriculation of students and assigning rooms. The introductory lecture will be delivered by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Wednesday morning, September 6th, at ten o'clock, in the chapel of the Seminary. The subject is, "Bible Study, Professional and Popular."

THE pastor of the Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny, J. S. Hutson, has returned from a four weeks' vacation and will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening. During his absence the church edifice has been thoroughly repaired and presents a very neat and attractive appearance. Temperance sermons in the morning to the children by the pastor.

THE *Presbyterian Banner*, in publishing the fraternal conclusion reached by the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, remarks: This result will be highly gratifying to evangelical churches of all denominations, and they will claim the privilege of rejoicing with their Methodist brethren. The paper adopted may well serve as a model for the Presbyterian Church and the Southern Presbyterian Church, in any future negotiations. Similar action could be taken without delay and fraternal relations established up a firm basis.

THE Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, connected with the Moravian Church, held its one hundredth annual session in the Moravian chapel—erected in 1743—in Bethlehem, Pa., Thursday, August 24. The President, Rev. Robert de Schweinitz, delivered the annual address. During the year the total annual donation to the mission fund was reported as $31,000. In the one hundred years of its existence the society has given to mission objects upward of a half million dollars. The session closed with a Moravian "love feast" at which the "sisters" served the usual mug of coffee and cake.

THE Methodists of Hazlewood have purchased an additional lot on Second avenue adjoining the lot recently acquired from the Bingler estate, at the corner of Linden street and the avenue mentioned, for a new church edifice. The lot is twenty-five feet front on the avenue, and the intention of the congregation is to erect thereon a parsonage, leaving an open space between the dwelling and the edifice of worship for a church yard. The new church will cost between nine and ten thousand dollars. It is expected the work will be begun immediately.

THE *United Presbyterian* says: The ballot is more to us than the rod of office. Had men many times hastily thrust out of places which they disgrace, but the only sure remedy for popular evils is in the voter's hand. If the people wish reform, it will come by their fiat. If they are lukewarm and silent, evil men will scourge the State. Patriotism, and particularly Christian patriotism, has a wide field before it now, and neglect or fidelity will bring their rewards in kind. In politics, as in other realms, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap."

CARE OF THE POOR.

Action of the Lutheran Synod on the Subject.

The Lutheran Synod of Pittsburgh, now in session at Altoona, adopted the following paper:

1. That it is the duty of the church now, as it was in the days of the Apostles, to supply the temporal necessities of its members so long as they remain faithful to the conditions of membership.

2. That in order that every faithful member of the church in need may thus be relieved, and that unworthy ones may not take the children's bread," it is the church's solemn duty to carry out in a more systematic manner and upon a larger scale the principle of benevolence and of common brotherhood within the church, inwrought in all the teachings of Christ and His Apostles.

3. That we direct the earnest attention of our pastors and churches to the reorganization of our church councils in such a way that the deaconate may be restored to its primitive character and may become as in the early churches of the Saints, the efficient instrumentality of Christian succor to the suffering members of our Lord's Body.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Rousing Meeting Last Evening—Vigilance Committees—Marching Clubs.

Pursuant to adjournment the Republicans of the Eighth ward met last evening in the Franklin Street School house. Mr. William Little, permanent President, occupied the chair, and John G. Little, Esq., permanent Secretary, kept the minutes.

The first business in order was the selection of a vigilance committee for the four precincts. The following gentlemen were selected:

FIRST PRECINCT.

Onland Metcalf,	John Atkins,
John Harper,	Smith Adams,
George H. Thurston,	James McKee,
H. J. Bailey,	John H. Willingmyer,
Edwin Bardsley,	Archie Ball,
J. R. Beazell,	William Booth,
J. J. Booth,	Robert Black,
Hugh Carson,	Thomas Crail,
Robert Fair,	James Delphi,
John Gilmore,	Counsellor Harris,
William Hamilton,	Albert Jackson,
Amos Jenkins,	Charles B. Loech,
John Gilmore,	Samuel Logan,
William Mawhinney,	John Mawhinney,
Andrew McAyeal,	John Newman,
James McAteer,	C. E. Runtsey,
Joseph Perry,	George H. Shanefelt,
William Patterson,	Thomas Todd,
Edward Quattrose.	C. W. White.
Daniel Wier,	
Archie Wier,	

SECOND PRECINCT.

D. Lewellen,	John Lewis,
H. Bultman,	John S. Patterson,
Wm. Shore,	John Garther,
Archie Wallace,	John H. Wallace,
Charles Martin, Jr.,	J. H. Ruswinkle,
Ham. Lowe,	C. Angioch,
Harry Quigg,	Joseph Speiker,
Wm. Carter,	Steele Roberts,
M. Johnston,	C. L. Dawson,
A. H. Seaman,	James Phillips,
Thos. W. Steele,	Crosbie Gray,
David N. Fitzsimons,	Robert Hinn,
E. Stevenson,	James T. King,
Henry Wilson,	Wm. F. Armstrong,
Wm. Mayer,	John Hunter,
James Dinwiddi,	James Wilkinson.
John Wallace,	Wm. H. Daff.

THIRD PRECINCT.

J. G. McCandless,	W. J. Barr,
John Knowland,	A. J. Hill,
A. J. Ba.d,	John G. Little,
John B. Lualmers,	John Lambie,
James Stevenson,	John Y Dunne,
Robt. Mathews,	Ab. Romh,
George Windiass,	Robt. Mitchell,
Zach. Lawson,	Ernest Morrow,
James L. Dawson,	F. McGraw,
John T. Gray,	A. J. Pitcairn,
John Sherrith,	W. J. Pope,
J. Owen Brown,	Jas. H. Reynolds,
Alex. Seanor,	W. Sorrell,
Hon. W. McGimpsey.	H. Snively,
Charles Dalzell,	James M. Todd,
Madison Ward,	Isaac Williams,
Stewart Johnson,	George Rowes,
Jos. Manks,	A. Brockett.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

John F. Geisenhainer,	Henry Brown,
Thos W. Baker,	Saml. Golden,
Wm. H. Graham,	Thomas Brangley,
Wm. Golden,	Anthony Butler,
Chas. Graham,	James G. Dye,
Henry Cochran,	Chas. Douglass,
Archie Glass,	V. G. Elliott,
George Glass,	E. Edmunds,
Wm. Finnefrock,	J. H. Graff,
John G. Bryant,	W. H Glenn,
Geo. M. Alexander,	W. W Leech,
	Joseph Laube,
	Jas. A. Marshall,
	Lewis Moore,
	Calvin Matthews,
	Isaac Gamble.

The rolls for membership in the marching club were next opened, whereupon thirty-four names were added to the eighty that had signed at the meeting on last Tuesday evening.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the follow n:: Captain, Hamlet Lowe; First Lieutenant, Kenis Wallace; Second Lieutenant, Charles Martin.

The officers of the company, together with the President and Secretary, were appointed a Committee on Uniforms.

Encouraging speeches were made by a number of gentlemen present, after which the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, September 5th inst.

CASTLE SHANNON.

The Grand Closing Day of the Camp Meeting—Another Grand "Service of Song" this Evening

The Castle Shannon Camp meeting will close to-morrow, (Sabbath), with the following important exercises: Sunrise prayer meeting; Sabbath meeting at 5:30 o'clock; Sabbath School meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock; love-feast, from 9 to 10:30; service of song, by the Tennesseeans, from 10:30 to 11 o'clock, when Rev. William Collier, D.D., the veteran camp meeting preacher, will occupy the pulpit. At 2:30 o'clock P. M. the Tennesseeans will give another service of song. At 3 o'clock Rev. John Cowl, D.D., will preach. In the evening the Tennesseeans will give the last service of song at seven o'clock. At seven and a-half Rev. G. G. Westfall will deliver the closing sermon, and conduct the interesting ceremonies of closing the camp meeting.

The celebrated Tennesseeans, will give a grand moonlight concert, this (Saturday) evening, in the "tented grove." All lovers of sacred melody should hear these gifted vocalists in the "leafy village." An excursion train on the Castle Shannon Railroad, will leave the new incline, on Carson street, South Side, Pittsburgh, at six o'clock P. M. and return at the close of the concert, at ten and a-half P. M. Fare for the trip, twenty-five cents.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

FIFTH WARD CLUB.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, held Thursday night, at their Wigwam, on Seventh avenue, they had a very pleasant night. John Boyd, Esq., of the Seventh ward, furnished the club with refreshments, after which they had several little speeches, when a proposition was made by Mr. P. O'Neill, being called on, responded by saying that he was surprised to see so many fine, able bodied young enemies before him, and from appearances he felt afraid of the Democrats to beat this fall. After marching around the room, singing "Marching through Georgia," they adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Seventh ward "Hayes and Wheeler" Marching Club will make their first appearance on parade on this (Saturday) evening. It is claimed that this club will be the "boss" drilled club in the county. Their uniform is said to be the tastiest and neatest of any yet made. It consists of a navy cap and a cape thirty-five inches in length, made of milk white cloth, patent loop leggings sixteen inches in length. The club meets at Franklin School House at 7 P. M.

The Fifth, Eleventh and Fourteenth ward clubs will parade with the Seventh ward club.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WILKINSBURG.

The school house at Wilkinsburg was filled by Republicans, on Thursday evening, to hear an address from Colonel Joseph S. Haymaker, who delivered one of his most telling speeches. He was closely listened to, and most heartily applauded. At the close of the address some unfinished business, looking towards the organization of a marching club, was transacted. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Twenty-first ward, relative to the organization of a battalion with the same style of uniforms for general turnouts.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, REPUBLICANS—A ROUSING RALLY.

A most enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held at the corner of Franklin street and Beaver avenue, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Thursday evening. The attendance was simply immense. It is estimated that there were two thousand people present, and it proved to have been the largest meeting ever held in the Manchester district. Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, presided, and eloquent addresses were made by Colonel W. M. Hayes and Major M. L. Brown. The Robinson Brass Band was present and enlivened things by some good music. Everything would have passed off pleasantly had it not been for the disgraceful conduct of a party of roughs who hung on the outskirts of the crowd and threw stones at the speakers' stand. One of these struck Colonel Hayes on the cheek, but did not hurt him severely, nor did it cause him to discontinue his remarks. Another stone, thrown about the same time, struck a small boy in the back of the head and caused a painful wound. Considerable indignation was apparent, and the rowdies, had they been caught, would have been very severly handled. However, they withdrew in good time and escaped discovery. The Colonel finished his speech. A number of ladies attended the meeting. The Robinson band was also present and furnished excellent music. The audience dispersed shortly after ten o'clock.

ALLEGHENY.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, had a large meeting last evening, at the corner of Avery street and Beaver avenue and Third street, at which the exercises were quite interesting. The boys are bestirring themselves for the campaign, and are full of enthusiasm.

The Republicans of the Second ward held a meeting last evening in the school house on North avenue, at which there was a large attendance. The organization of their marching club was completed by the election of the following officers: Captain, Ed. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, Wm. Draher; Second Lieutenant, Noble Jones.

BOYS IN BLUE.

The Boys in Blue will meet in Wilson's Hall, Allegheny, this evening, at seven o'clock.

Killed By a Buggy.

On Wednesday evening last as Mr. Schottel with his son and little daughter were standing at Hay's toll gate, near Beck's run, a buck wagon driven by Wm. Moore, came rattling down the hill road, the driver hallooing at the top of his voice "Get out of the road." The toll-keeper and Mr. Schottell's son stepped to one side. Mr. Schottell, who is hard of hearing, remained standing, and so did his little daughter. Both were knocked down by the advancing horse. Mr. Schottell was severely bruised. Young Agnes was trampled upon by the horse, and so seriously injured that she died yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The driver was exonerated from all blame.

THE Law Library is being removed to the old County Commissioners' office.

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Market and City Property.

The Market Committee of Councils met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Jacob Schwarm in the chair.

A petition of J. H. Lippert, to lease a portion of the Fifth Avenue House for a fish market was presented and referred to a sub-committee.

Superintendent Caskey presented the following report, which was approved:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond Market	$3,360 96	$438 37
Fifth Avenue Market	330 49	226 67
South Side Market	191 15	81 33
Ninth Ward Market	11 45	25 00
Total	$3,894 05	$821 34

Mr. Fox, contractor for alterations in the South Side Market House, was allowed $200 on account.

The monthly pay roll and bills were approved.

A sub committee of three was appointed to fix rates for renting Salisbury Hall.

The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association were granted permission to use the old City Hall for their next exhibition, provided they obtain the consent of the Duquesne Greys, who pay one-half the rent to the city.

Adjourned.

CITY PROPERTY.

The City Property committee also met last evening, Mr. Kettenberg in the chair.

City Hall pay roll, amounting to $370 and bills for sundry expenses amounting to $121 23 were approved.

Bill of George Warner for labor, &c., expended on Second avenue park, was referred to the proper sub-committee.

The Controller was instructed to advertise for proposals for erecting a board fence around the rear of the Seventeenth ward station house.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. PATRICK MCARDLE returned from the Centennial yesterday.

THE Duquesne Boat Club have arrived home from Philadelphia.

THE Misses Macrum will soon reopen their select school, elsewhere announced.

OWEN WHELTHEY and wife have entered suit against Elizabeth Ritchey, for slander.

THE colored camp meeting at Friendship Park is well attended, and is meeting with remarkable success.

TRINITY CHURCH is to have a town clock, to connect with the clock in the Allegheny Observatory, and strike every hour.

C. A. COLTON, Esq., the veteran of the Dollar Savings Bank, leaves for the "home of his youth," Hartford, Connecticut, today.

EBRHART SPECK, a saloon keeper on Federal street, Allegheny, was prosecuted yesterday by Chief Ross for selling liquor on Sunday.

DURING the twenty-seven working days of August, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' works turned out 2,000,000 bolts of various sizes and varieties.

A CARPENTER named Fredericks, employed at Risher's Coal Works, had two fingers of his left hand taken off by a buzz saw on Thursday.

The *Saturday Critic* of to-day will have a capital political cartoon, representing the tribulations of the Democratic candidates over the financial question.

THIEVES, at an early hour yesterday morning, stole up behind the wagon of John Kollbach, a South Side dairyman, and stole a can containing three gallons of cream.

AT the meeting of the Water Committee on next Monday evening the contract for the new water works stack will be awarded. There is lively competition among the builders.

THE following is the result of a vote taken on an express train, on the Fort Wayne road, by Captain J. D. Johnson: Hayes, 75, Cooper, 24; Tilden, 22. Will Tilden withdraw?

EVERYTHING was quiet at the Allegheny Savings Bank, yesterday. At eleven o'clock the uneasiness had mainly disappeared. The bank has plenty of money to meet all demands.

THE barbecue, to come off at Castle Shannon on Wednesday, the 13th inst., promises to be a very successful affair, judging from the extensive preparations now being made.

T. F. KETCHUM was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman McMasters, for a hearing on a charge of removing goods with intent to defraud creditors. J. McIlwaine is the prosecutor.

A MISSION church has been built by contributions in the First